

The Outlook

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February 8, 1902

No. 6

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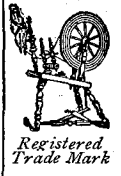
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The Philippine Tariff Debate

In the Senate most of last week was taken up with the discussion of the Philippine question. The Philippine tariff bill was the text for the whole discussion, but the Senators exercised the clerical privilege of making their text a mere point of departure. Revolutionary history took up a good deal of the time. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, gave picturesqueness to the debate by appearing as the champion of the rights of the "colored people" of the Philippines. When he was reminded of the lynching of "colored people" in South Carolina, he apparently welcomed the interruption and declared that the majority set up a double standard, criticising the South for lynching negroes for crime while it went on killing Filipinos for maintaining the right of all men to the government of their choice. The only notable speech made in regard to the specific provisions of the Philippine tariff act came from Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who indorsed the substance of the pending Republican measure. Save on the constitutional question of the right of Congress to levy a discriminating duty upon the products of any territory of the United States, Senator Morgan repudiated the positions of his party colleagues. He maintained that the United States has set up a lawful government in the Philippines, and that, furthermore, it is "a very good government, suited to the character of those people and the situation in which we found them." To provide this government with the needed revenues, without violating the clause of the Constitution requiring all "duties, excises, and imposts" enacted by Congress to be "uniform throughout the United States," he proposed to utilize Section 10 of the First Article of the Constitution. This section reads: "No State shall, without the con-

sent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports," etc. *With the consent of Congress*, Senator Morgan claimed, duties or imposts could be levied constitutionally by States, and therefore by the Territories. He offered an amendment to the pending bill providing for the same rates of duty as the bill named, but specifying that they should be levied only with the consent of the government of the Philippines, and that an amount equal to these duties should be appropriated for the use of the Philippine government. In other words, Senator Morgan believes that the Constitution requires Congress to follow the rule of uniformity in taxation, but that it provides a method by which this requirement can be constitutionally avoided.

The Department of Commerce and Labor

Senator Nelson's bill to create a Department of Commerce has passed the Senate, but not in its original form, nor even in the form described in our columns last week. The Patent Office and the Coast and Geodetic Survey are no longer included in the new department. The Census Bureau, however, has been restored, and the department has been made almost distinctively a Department of Statistics. The only bureaus not statistical included within it relate to shipping, such as the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital Service, etc. Apart from the Census, the most important statistical bureau is that of Labor. Before the act was voted upon one of the Democratic Senators who had favored the creation of a new Department of Labor with a Cabinet representative moved that the name of the department be changed from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Commerce and Labor. This amendment was promptly accepted by Senator Nelson, and

the bill was soon after passed in this amended form. The change thus made was designed to give satisfaction to the representatives of organized labor; but it is doubtful if the concession will prove satisfactory to them. Their object in demanding a Department of Labor was that they might have a representative in the Cabinet who would present the interests and the sentiments of the wage-earners with the same zeal that the Secretary of Agriculture presents the interests and sentiments of agriculturists. They claim that most of the present Cabinet positions are naturally filled by representatives of the commercial classes, who will have still another representative through the Department of Commerce, and they now fear that the consolidation of the Department of Labor with that of Commerce will mean that labor interests will be subordinate in the naming of the Secretary and in the character of his report. The other criticism made upon the new department is that it does not contain the Inter-State Commerce Commission, though this Commission deals with commercial questions affecting public policy more directly than any other branch of the Government service which has not now a Cabinet representative. But whether the Inter-State Commission is to develop into an administrative or a judicial department of the Government cannot perhaps now be determined.

The Taxes Selected for Repeal **The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives** has reported in favor of the repeal of all the purely revenue taxes imposed at the beginning of the Spanish war. Despite the previous reduction in these war taxes and despite the fact that the war expenses have not ceased, the surplus revenues are still accumulating at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. The repeal bill agreed upon will reduce the revenues by \$77,000,000 a year. Nine million dollars of this reduction will be obtained by the removal of the tax on tea—a tax which everybody, one might think, would wish to see go. There was, however, a strong remonstrance against its removal from a few tea merchants, who claimed that the tax did not raise the price of tea, but who only convinced the public that the tax did not rest

upon the importers. It was charged that these importers desired the tariff on tea to be maintained because it kept the business in fewer hands. Aside from this handful of people, however, the removal of the tea tax gives universal satisfaction. The other taxes removed, on the other hand, are, as a rule, the very taxes which ought to be retained. The war tax on beer is abolished, and also the taxes on stock exchange and bucket-shop transactions, and the taxes on inheritances. When the war tax bill was drafted, we remarked that it was the best tax bill, from the standpoint of the public interests, that had been framed by our Congress in a generation. Not one dollar of its revenues went to enrich favored private interests. Every dollar collected from the public went into the public treasury. In addition to this, the burdens imposed, apart from those of the tea tax, fell upon the wealthier classes, or, if upon the poor, only when they purchased luxuries. The tax upon beer was of the latter class, while the progressive tax upon large inheritances was most wisely framed to compel the richer classes to pay more nearly their just share of the National taxes. But all these taxes are swept away, while the taxes on sugar and rice, wool and hides, farm implements and household utensils, are all retained, because the proceeds of these taxes on food and clothing and other common necessities of the people do not go exclusively into the public treasury, but go in part to enrich powerful private interests, which lobby against their repeal. And there is good ground for the suspicion that this method of tax reduction is hurried forward in order to forestall and prevent any relief for imperiled Cuba.

Patronage in the Census Bureau The most important act passed by the House of Representatives last week was the bill to create a permanent Census Bureau. The loss that comes from the alternate disorganization and reorganization of a vast force of employees, which might constantly be employed in tabulating the results of one census or preparing the inquiries for the next, made this bill a welcome one to all who have considered the needs of the situation. But the pleasure which reformers took in the bill as presented has been in large meas-

ure lost through its subsequent amendment. As the bill passed the House, nearly three thousand employees appointed by Congressional favor for "temporary" work on the Census of 1900 are transferred to the classified service, to be protected by the civil service law, as if they had obtained their positions by passing the civil service examinations. Our readers may remember that the principles of Civil Service Reform were grossly violated when these temporary appointments without competitive examinations were permitted. But now the temporary injustice to the waiting list of qualified civil servants without political pull is to be made permanent. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, representing the spoilsmen, sneered at the suggestion that clerks who "came in upon nomination by Congressmen from every district in the United States" should now "come into competition with the graduates of the high schools of the villages of the United States." In the House he carried the day, but outside of Congress the love of fair play for the graduates of village high schools who do not become political dependents upon Congressmen will cause his remark to be resented. However, it needs to be recalled that no class of people ever gave up political power except under pressure, and the condemnation of Congressmen must be tempered by that reflection. The pressure to deprive Congressmen of patronage must come from the general public. Fortunately, a goodly number of Congressmen already acknowledge the righteousness of the demand that the opportunity to enter the public service be opened to the whole public on equal terms. But Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, summed up the present situation when he said: "It is traditionally dangerous to attack a bear with her young, but I suspect that it is safe and easy and hopeful compared with the task of attacking the wish of members of this House to protect their young dependents in the Census Department."

Another Proposed
Isthmian Canal

The attention of Congress will probably be called this week to another Isthmian Canal route, which has not hitherto been surveyed by Government

engineers, but which is regarded by its advocates, as well as by some Senators and naval officers, as more advantageous than either of the routes now under consideration. This is the so-called "Darien-Mandingo route," which was, we believe, brought to the attention of the Paris Geographical Congress, with the San Blas, the Panama, and the Nicaragua routes, more than twenty years ago. A private corporation—the American Isthmian Ship Canal Company—has recently been organized for the purpose of bringing this route to the attention of the President and Congress, and it is reported that a bill will shortly be introduced providing for the construction of a Darien-Mandingo sea-level canal by private capital backed by a Government guarantee. The advantages claimed for this route by its advocates are briefly as follows: Its length—twenty-nine and one-half miles—which is less than that of any other route; good deep-water harbors exist on both sides; there are to be no curves, dams, or locks; all of the difficulties arising from the necessity of controlling rivers subject to disastrous floods are avoided. It would involve a tunnel a trifle less than five miles long through granite mountains; but the company claims to have received propositions from responsible contractors, backed by suitable financial guarantees, to do this part of the work in a comparatively short time and at a moderate cost. Outside the tunnel there are no cuts deeper than eight to fifteen feet, and no engineering difficulties other than those that would be met with in any level tropical country. The tunnel can be excavated in less than two years and the canal finished in four years, at a cost estimated by its projectors of less than \$100,000,000. The proposed tunnel is to be wide enough and high enough to permit the passage of the largest vessels now afloat; it is proposed to light it by electricity and ventilate it through vertical shafts, and to draw ships not using their own steam through it by electric traction. The company has purchased a strip of territory twelve miles wide entirely across the isthmus on this route; but we do not know how its rights and title, for canal purposes, are affected by the concession of the Colombian Government to the Panama Company.

Arguments Pro and Con Such are the salient features of the plan, as it is presented by its advocates. They claim that it was favorably regarded by President McKinley, and has the support of Senator Hanna and other prominent men. Tunnels for canals are not new. The Biwa Lake canal in Japan is carried through six tunnels, one of them having a length of 8,040 feet; but it admits only vessels without masts. The fact that, as reported, it is proposed to build this canal by private capital guaranteed by the United States is, in our judgment, fatal to it in its present form. The judgment of the country has definitely and we hope finally determined on the construction, ownership, and control of the Isthmian Canal by the Government; no other proposition is now open for consideration or ought to be considered by Congress. Moreover, this route was carefully considered by the Isthmian Canal Commission, and its expense estimated approximately at \$289,000,000, a more probably accurate estimate than the vague one of \$100,000,000 by the American Isthmian Ship Canal Company. The country will not, in our judgment, willingly tolerate any proposition to substitute for a Governmental canal one owned by a private corporation; nor patiently endure a further postponement of the canal question until this route can be debated by Congress, after the thorough consideration of all competing routes by the Isthmian Canal Commission and its unanimous preference for the Panama route. We report this route and the arguments for it to our readers, but we do not at the present writing take it very seriously.



**The Northwestern
Railway Merger**

During the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation at Chicago last week interesting testimony was elicited from Mr. E. H. Harriman, who controls the Union Pacific system. According to his testimony, the Oregon Short Line, with a stock valuation of \$28,000,000, bought \$78,000,000 worth of Northern Pacific stock. For a small portion it paid cash, and furnished certificates of indebtedness on the remainder. The cash was furnished by the Union Pacific treasury, which also took the cer-

tificates of indebtedness. It thus appears (1) that the Northern Pacific stock was bought by a company which had to borrow the money to do so, (2) that this company did not make the purchase as an investment, and (3) that the company felt itself quite free to dispose of the purchase, since it could do so without loss, having already gained the point in strategy for which it had been aiming, namely, in Mr. Harriman's words, to "develop an opinion that we were strong enough to control traffic in our own territory." The question which naturally arises in the mind of the ordinary investor is whether a corporation in which he may hold shares is to be freely allowed to use its corporate capital and credit for such vast "strategic" operations. The testimony, as reported, of Mr. J. J. Hill, President of the Northern Securities Company, on another matter was also interesting. He asserted that for twenty years the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railways have agreed with each other on rates and maintained their agreements. Hence rates in the Northwest have been lower than in any other part of the country. The purchase of the Burlington by these two railways, said Mr. Hill, was a matter of necessity, and was not due to "a movement in line with the Trust idea." The reason for the formation of the Northern Securities Company was that it was necessary to continue the harmony which had existed between the two roads for so long. He did not say why it could not be continued as before, but hinted that a competitive conflict might arise. Any such conflict between railways, he declared, really resulted in higher tariffs. "They cut each other to the heart, and then patch up an agreement whereby everything is higher than ever. The rebate system is a part of competitive warfare, and you know the rates which the general shipper gets thereby. He pays the freight which the large shipper has dodged." The Outlook is inclined to agree with Mr. Harriman that prohibition of combination only results in cut-throat rates and consequent injury alike to the railroad and to the public. The remedy for unjust rates is not to be found through an endeavor to compel or create a competition, but in a law making all rates subject to governmental control.

The Ship Merger

During the past six months transatlantic shipping lines have been forced to carry grain at very small profit; in some cases at an actual loss. This is due, in part, to the failure of the corn crop (which generally occupies the lower hold space in freighters) and to the high price of grain in this country. Freight rates have been lower than for several years, as there has also been a tendency among our farmers to hold back their grain, hoping for still higher prices. In consequence, a freight pool has been in process of formation, the largest which has ever existed among transatlantic companies. It now includes practically all the steamship lines running between this country and England. Last week they signed an agreement to sustain minimum east-bound freight rates on grain, flour, and provisions—three of the most important articles of export—from the United States. The agreement went into effect on February 1. The lines affected are the Wilson, White Star, Red Star, American, Cunard, Leyland, Atlantic Transport, National, Furness, Lamport, Philadelphia-Manchester, Virginia, Dominion, and Chesapeake and Ohio; the combined lines controlling about a million tons of freighters. It is not known whether the two Glasgow lines (the Allan-State and Anchor) have signed the agreement. The German lines are not parties to it. The lowest freight charges to German ports, so it is claimed, are about the same as those now adopted by the Anglo-American merger; on the other hand, the statement was made last week in the German Reichstag that grain was being transported more cheaply from Chicago to Hamburg than from Hamburg to Berlin. The rates of increase are one-fifth on flour, one-third on provisions, and no less than one-half on grain. Hardly an important port on our Atlantic coast or in England is left untouched by the steamers belonging to the combination; and freight rates may be further maintained through the utilization of the railways controlled by interests prominent in the ship merger. The result is that flour, provisions, and grain—the last named being the cheapest cargo to handle—will be shipped through from the points where they are grown or manufactured, by railways and ships, all being

practically in one and the same combination. It will be interesting to note the effect of this merger upon the "tramp" steamers. These have as much right to enter a port for a cargo as have the steamers of a regular line. Hence it will be more difficult to maintain ocean rates than railway rates.

**Bribery in St. Louis**

Information received by The Outlook directly from St. Louis confirms the extraordinary story of the attempted bribery of members of the City Council which had appeared in the telegraphic news columns of the New York "Times." The indictment by the Grand Jury of St. Louis of three men, all formerly members of the Council—Charles Kratz, John K. Murrell, and Emil A. Meysenberg—has led to the disclosure of much of the evidence which undoubtedly was presented to the Grand Jury. It is charged that two sums, one of \$75,000, the other of \$60,000, were placed in the vaults of two safe-deposit companies in St. Louis. In each case there were two keys to the safe-deposit boxes; one held by a person believed to represent the Suburban Street Railway Company, the other by a member of the combination of city legislators who were to be bribed. The money was in new, crisp bills. It has been seized by the Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, and an order has been issued to the trust companies to hold the boxes and their contents as evidence in the criminal prosecution which will grow out of the indictments. The attempt at bribery grows out of a bill relating to the franchise and extension of the Suburban Street Railway Company. This bill was introduced in the Council last October and passed the upper branch; but before it could be passed through the lower branch, or House of Delegates, an injunction was obtained from the courts to stop action on the measure. This injunction led to litigation before the Supreme Court, and the delay defeated the measure, as a new Council came into existence before a decision could be reached. The chief object of the measure was to enable this company to lay tracks through the public streets from the Union Station at the World's Fair site; but it also contained other

provisions considered objectionable by a large number of citizens. Public rumor asserts that nineteen members of the two branches of the City Council were interested in the passage of the bill. It is alleged that the members who voted for the bill under a corrupt understanding demanded a division of the money which had been deposited with the safe-deposit companies, on the ground that they had fulfilled their part of the transaction, while the street railway company refused to make a division, as, on account of the interference of the Court, the measure could not become a law. In the ill feeling which resulted, the facts leaked out and were brought to the attention of the Grand Jury. So far there appears to be no claimant for the large sum involved; any person claiming the ownership of the money would be put into the embarrassing position of explaining in what his claim consists, and for what purpose the money was deposited. Elsewhere we comment editorially on this matter.



**The New York
Raines Law**

State Excise Commissioner Cullinan, of New York, has prepared a skillful reply to the current criticisms upon the Raines Law and its administration. The valid points which he makes are as follows:

1. The law produces an enormous public revenue—\$73,000,000 in five years.
2. It has somewhat reduced the number of liquor-dealers—26,000 now against 33,000 when the former law expired in 1896.
3. By granting licenses to all who pay the tax (unless they have previously violated the law) it has put an end to "the injustice, favoritism, corruption, partisanship," etc., which reigned when licenses were granted at the discretion of excise boards.

The Commissioner with great adroitness makes a fourth point in defense of the law's administration by his department. "The act," he says, "provides in explicit terms two remedies for the enforcement of the liquor tax law, one of which is the civil remedy to be exercised by the State authorities and the other is the criminal remedy, exclusively under the control of the local criminal authorities," and he claims that his department has done practically its entire duty when it uses its civil powers to collect every dollar of revenue due the State. The text of the act does not support this easy division of powers which the Com-

missioner has devised. On the contrary, the most vital power conferred by the act for the enforcement of its restrictive provisions—as well as for the collection of taxes—is given to the State Commissioner. This is the power to revoke licenses. As the law was first enacted, if "any of its provisions" was violated, proceedings to revoke the license of the violator might be instituted by "the State Commissioner of Excise, the Deputy State Commissioner of Excise, or any other citizen of the State," but it was amended so as to read that if proceedings were begun by any citizen not connected with the State Excise Department it must be with the "consent of the State Commissioner." The law was so framed that if a license was annulled no new license could be granted for one year to the premises in which the violation had taken place. It was this power, lodged in the State Commissioner, which the temperance people of the State most relied upon to make the act a restrictive as well as a revenue measure. By exercising this power the State Commissioner, with his sixty subordinates having no other duties but the enforcement of this law, could drive out of business any liquor-dealer who did not on Sundays and on all days after the legal hours remove all blinds so as to give passers-by on the street an unobstructed view of the rooms in which liquor is sold. By failing to exercise his powers the State Commissioner has made it far more difficult for the local authorities to exercise the powers committed to them; and in the cities of the State, certainly in the city of New York, he has entirely failed to enforce this provision respecting screens. If he will compel the removal of all screens on Sunday, he will do a great deal to facilitate the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law by the police against all saloons that are not hotels.



**The Anti-Saloon League
Proposal**

The Anti-Saloon League of New York State has entered the field with a proposed law which seems to us to have some excellent provisions, but to be altogether too simple to meet the complex conditions in New York City. It extends the present local option of the State to all cities by election dis-

tricts—an excellent provision. It takes from hotels the privilege of selling on Sunday, the object being to do away with pretended hotels. It would probably accomplish that result, but it would do so by denying to those who live at hotels—and they are counted by scores of thousands in the great cities—the right to choose their beverages with their meals, a right which New York State has always conceded and will not now, we think, deny. It makes no provision permitting any Sunday sale at restaurants or in any other way with meals. The principle of local option involves the right of the locality both to close the saloon on the week-day and to open it, or at least to provide for the sale of alcoholic beverages in hotels and restaurants, on Sunday. Nothing less than this is really entitled to be called local option for a city containing the heterogeneous population and antagonistic moral ideals of a city like New York.

Prohibition in Canada About two years ago the Government of Manitoba passed a prohibitory liquor law. The Privy Council of Great Britain has decided that the act is constitutional. Since that decision was made the prohibitionists in Ontario and some smaller provinces have been urging upon their provincial governments the introduction of similar legislation. In Ontario the Premier, a lifelong temperance advocate, has declared more than once his willingness to act as soon as the powers of the provincial parliament were defined. Now the difficulty of redeeming his pledge is before him. The Ontario Assembly is in its last session previous to a general election, and the policy of the Government has not been made known. The Toronto "Globe," the leading Liberal journal of the province, is feeling the pulse of public men in regard to the expediency of such legislation, and prohibitionists are demanding immediate action. There is an impression abroad that the plan adopted will be a referendum in which three-fifths of the total vote cast may decide the question in favor of prohibition. The referendum is objected to on the ground that the Ontario plebiscite taken in 1894 and the Dominion plebiscite taken later gave most emphatically the

judgment of the people against licensing the liquor traffic. The Manitoba Government, instead of putting the act passed into force, proposes to refer it back to the people to be pronounced upon. An influential deputation of ministers waited upon the Governor and demanded that the administration either enforce the legislation or appeal to the people for re-election. The temperance people, as a rule, strongly condemn the attitude taken by the Government, though many of them appreciate the difficulty of enforcing legislation in advance of public opinion, and do not consider the results of the previous plebiscites altogether conclusive.



Foreign Trade The Bureau of Statistics has now published the figures of the foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1901. Imports increased; exports decreased. In the first, the increase in money value was over fifty million dollars above the imports of the preceding year, reaching a sum never equaled in our history. As American domestic manufactures have been in a condition of unprecedented activity, largely increased purchases of raw materials abroad were necessary, while our present unequaled prosperity is reflected in the demand for foreign luxuries. The second striking feature is that, despite the continued decline in exports (to which attention had been frequently called throughout the year), the total decrease was only about twelve million dollars, leaving the export movement far above that of any year save 1900. Subtracting exports to Hawaii and Porto Rico, the decrease becomes only a tenth of one per cent. The main strength of agricultural exports was, of course, in wheat and flour, the shipments of which, in consequence of deficient crops abroad, and following the largest American crop ever harvested, exceeded the best shipments of other years. The principal factors in determining the decrease in the value of our exports last year were, the injury to the corn crop, the fall of nearly ten dollars a bale in the price of cotton, and the commercial depression in Germany and Great Britain, shown of late most noticeably in the decline in their consumption of our copper, but also affecting our markets for iron and steel. With these

exceptions, manufacturing exports fell off but little. The aggregate movement of merchandise was valued at nearly two billion three hundred and fifty million dollars, exceeding the banner year 1900 by nearly forty millions. The trade balance—or the excess of exports over imports—was not as heavy as in 1900, but it nevertheless amounted to over five hundred and eighty-five million dollars. Despite this, the net exports of gold were between three and four million dollars. Thus about \$590,000,000 represents (1) the sum remitted abroad for freights and interest; (2) the money spent by American tourists in Europe; (3) the American capital which has gone for the first time into many electrical and other enterprises abroad; (4) the capital which has been invested in European government and municipal loans, and finally (5) the value of our foreign-owned securities which have been returned for sale, attracted by the high range of quotations ruling here.



Holland and the Boer War

Last week in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, speaking for the British Cabinet, admitted that the Government of Holland had made proposals of peace between the British and the Boers. He stated that overtures from the fighting Boers themselves had not been directly received, or from any one authorized to speak in behalf of them. It may prove to be the case, however, that the Boer leaders in South Africa and the Boer delegates in Europe have authorized the Dutch Government to negotiate for terms of peace. If this be so—and we hope it is—the victorious party in the war is the very one which cannot afford to stand on punctilios. As a matter alike of wise policy and of generosity, anything which any one may have to suggest looking towards a peaceful solution of the present unhappy war should be warmly received by the British Government. The attitude of Mr. Balfour and of his colleagues indicates that the peace proposals will be received in this spirit. At the same time, they unofficially declare that the leaders in the field are alone competent to make overtures, since they alone know the terms on which they can have peace. A well-defined suspicion exists that the Kruger-Leyds junta has no

longer a real authority in the matter; its members have come to be more and more regarded as adventurers and intriguers who really fled from danger and are now living in comparative luxury under the protection of neutral powers. While this is probably an unjust estimate, it is a natural one; the Dutch Government itself has suggested the British Government's authorization of a visit to the Transvaal by Messrs. Wessels, Wolmarans, and Fischer, the Boer delegates now in Europe, who have received more recent authority than that possessed by the junta above mentioned. The Government of Holland hopes that these men will persuade the burghers in the field to surrender. An analogy between the French overtures to the United States Government at the close of our war with Spain and Dutch intervention in the present instance hardly exists, since the French Ambassador at Washington represented a responsible Government at Madrid, whereas the Dutch Premier represents no such responsible government; he seems more like an officious peacemaker anxious to conciliate political opponents in his own land.



The Pan-American Congress

On the last day of last month the Pan-American Congress closed its sessions. Señor Mariscal, Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, delivered the farewell speech. He congratulated the delegates on the courtesy which had characterized their debates, and spoke especially of the work done for the cause of arbitration. For this, he said, the delegates were entitled to the applause of all lovers of moral progress and justice. Immediately after this speech the delegates proceeded in a body to the residence of President Diaz, who praised their work and wished them a safe journey. It is known that Señor Diaz is heartily in favor of the arbitration plan proposed by the Congress, and hopes for its consummation by formal treaty. He especially believes that it will lastingly insure the peace of Mexico. If adopted, the proposed treaty will be tantamount to a compulsory arbitration convention. Before having recourse to the court for the settlement of claims, claimants must prove that they have exhausted all legal means of redress in the country against

which the claim is brought. A protocol was also signed by the delegates declaring that the principles established in the three Hague conventions shall be considered American public law. If the cause of arbitration and international peace be the chief gainer by the Pan-American Conference, more immediately striking results have been obtained by the adoption of proposals looking to the construction of an intercontinental railway, to the establishment of a Pan-American bank, and to the institution of rules of sanitation governing all ports in the Western Hemisphere. Finally, by the action of the Congress the Bureau of American Republics has received wider scope and greater responsibility.



New Russian Penal Code

About fifteen years ago, by direction of his Imperial Majesty Alexander III., a special Commission of eminent jurists, with E. V. Frish at its head, was appointed to review and consider the penal legislation of Russia, and to prepare an entirely new criminal code. The compilation of statutes which then served as a code was merely a heterogeneous collection of criminal laws, enacted at various dates, which had been brought together in a single volume for greater convenience of reference. It had been several times revised (in 1845, 1866, and 1885); but its defects were obvious, and the necessity for a new and systematic codification had long been recognized by both bench and bar. The Commission finished its task in December last, and the result of its labor has just been submitted to a special council composed of the ministers, members of the Council of State, and the presiding judges of the Criminal Appeals Department of the Governing Senate. Upon their report it will go to the full Council of the Empire for final consideration. The new code, in its present form, represents not only the work of the Commission, but the best thought of the whole Russian Empire in the field that it covers. Every section of it has been submitted for criticism and suggestion to all the bar associations of Russia and the legal faculties of all the Russian universities, as well as to judicial societies and specialists at home and abroad. If adopted as it stands, it will

probably be the best penal code in Europe. Among the reforms made by the new code are the abolition of exile (by judicial sentence) as a means of punishment; the complete abolition of the death penalty, so far as the civil courts are concerned; a change in the law concerning strikes; and important modifications of the law relating to the legal responsibility of minors and criminals not perfectly sane. In estimating, however, the value and bearing of these praiseworthy reforms, it should not be forgotten that punishments henceforth forbidden to the civil courts may be inflicted, when necessary, by courts martial and by administrative order. Capital punishment is nominally abolished; but military courts may still sentence to death, and the law of September 4, 1881, empowers governors-general and the Minister of the Interior to send civil cases to courts martial in all cities and provinces that have been declared in a minor state of siege—and such cities and provinces comprise a large part of the Empire. Exile by judicial sentence will henceforth be prohibited; but political offenders may still be banished, as they always have been, by administrative process. A strike without violence or disorder will not henceforth be regarded as a civil crime; but it may be dealt with, when necessary, by direct ministerial order. The new code will be much shorter and more compendious than the old one, as well as more systematic and better arranged. In the revised code of 1885 there are 1,711 sections or titles, while in the new code there will be only 589.



Cathedral Chapels

Last week the committee of which Bishop Potter is chairman announced the names of the seven chapels which are to be grouped under the apse of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of New York City. It is desired to connect these chapels in some way with the various racial elements which enter into the population of the Nation and of the metropolis. The central chapel, pointing directly to the rising sun, is to receive the name of Our Lord, the Light of the World. The chapel is to be called St. Saviour's Chapel, and will be used for various Oriental forms of worship. The three chapels having a

southern aspect are to be associated with the Latin races most conspicuously identified with the development of North American civilization—the Italian, the French, and the Spanish. To each one of these races belongs a national liturgy long antedating the period of the Reformation. Forms of worship based upon these liturgies, and set forth by episcopal authority in the vernacular of the several races, could properly be used in the chapels in question. The chapel of the Italian rite is to be known as St. Ambrose's Chapel; that of the Gallican rite, St. Martin's; and the Spanish chapel will bear the name of St. James. The last named will naturally be used for the Mozarabic rite, used by Christians who lived among the Spanish Arabs and assimilated themselves somewhat to that race, but continued in the exercise of their own religion. Thus these chapels will commemorate the father of the Latin Church and author of the Ambrosian ritual, who died in 397; the great Bishop of Tours who died in the same year; and that son of Zebedee whom Spaniards the world over invoke as "Santiago." The three chapels on the north include the Scandinavian, German, and British rites, and are to be dedicated in the names of Sts. Ansgar ("the Apostle to the North," died 865), Boniface (the founder of Fulda Abbey, murdered 755), and Colomba. With respect to the chapel of the German-Dutch rite the intention of the committee has been to cover both "High" and "Low" associations; it is evident that, by the dedication in the name of Boniface, the connection between English and Teutonic Christianity is pointed out. In the naming of the chapel of the British rite, the fact is recognized that few Irish citizens are in sympathy with the ecclesiastical ideas represented by the Cathedral; at the same time, to omit recognition of a people who have largely influenced American life would seem to be impossible; hence, though the Roman gradually supplanted the Celtic liturgy centuries later, the memorable missionary work done at Iona by St. Columba (the Celtic missionary who died in 597) is taken as a starting-point, and the chapel receives a name which covers both Scotch-Irish and the Scotch and the Welsh immigrations. The

Cathedral will thus not only stand as a great architectural monument and a temple of Anglican Christianity in America; in its chapels it will unite many Christians of many tongues who are all seeking a common religious goal.



Report of the Federation of Churches

The Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations

in New York City exhibits in its sixth annual report, presented at last week's meeting, a large amount of work with some gratifying results already accomplished, notwithstanding the imperfect co-operation thus far effected. Where the work has been longest in operation, new churches, a social settlement, a model tenement, and a park are visible fruits of it. Much space is given in the report to the canvass of districts for the basis of facts on which all subsequent stages of the work depend. Five Assembly districts have now been canvassed, at the rate of two thousand families weekly for the past six months. Half a dozen young men, college-bred, and qualified with some gift of divers tongues to converse with a polyglot population, have been employed in this since last June. These obtain, with various sociological information, the facts relating families to church or synagogue. Unattached Protestant families are then committed to the oversight of the proper churches, while out-of-synagogue Hebrews and lapsed Catholics are reported to their respective denominations. Sixty synagogues have received such reports. Both of these groups, therefore, though not co-operating, are friendly, and one Catholic church voluntarily promised to subscribe toward the expenses. The churches that most promptly followed up the returns sent in have gained the most in actual accessions to their membership. The recent work of the Federation has been the canvass of the upper East Side, where the foreign element is preponderant. In the Twenty-sixth Assembly District seventy-two per cent. of the males of voting age are foreign-born. Among the Hebrews alone twenty-one nationalities are represented. Such conditions make the work both more difficult and more expensive. The present need of the Federation is an endowment

fund to establish fellowships—one has already been provided—for a corps of eight young men, representing as many communions, to carry on this work. Deaconesses are also needed, by whose discretion in friendly visits the non-attached families may be directed to their proper church connection. For these and other expenses, in which the cost of tabulating and printing is heavy, the Federation asks for an endowment of \$375,000. The work done here has attracted attention in all parts of the country. Its methods have already begun to be followed in other cities. The report, which embodies a mass of statistical information, may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ph.D., 11 Broadway.



The Federation Conference

The four days' Conference at which the preceding report was presented was admirably planned. Its programme is suggestive to all promoters of the Federation movement elsewhere. The general subject, "The Redemption of Our City," was distributed into sub-topics with manifold detail: as, the nationalities in the city, the housing problem, new forces for good, institutional churches, crime as related to the duty of the churches, civic righteousness, scientific charity, preventive work, work for special classes, etc. But it became evident that the Federation movement, like all great movements in their initial stages, owes whatever it has accomplished to the zeal and patience of a few. The extremely small audiences that every speaker faced evinced the fact that church federation, with its great possibilities for religious and social progress, has not yet taken hold of the denominational imagination and conscience. Some educative work evidently lies before the Federation. One speaker declared that not religion but philanthropy furnishes the only basis broad enough for church federation, and drew a sharp line between philanthropy and Christian benevolence. The antidote to this was fraternally administered by the speaker following. And while fifty people in the Broadway Tabernacle were hearing about the co-operation of moral forces to promote the higher life of the city, another handful on the

other side of the partition wall were holding their regular prayer-meeting in the chapel. The antidote to this will be in the growth of the Federation movement, which is, we trust, destined to prevail.



Progress in Sunday-School Work

A Sunday-School Conference is held by the Congregational churches in Michigan every third year. This year it was determined, instead of trying to stir up momentary enthusiasm by exhortations, to secure the presentation of the question of the relation of the results of modern scholarship to Sunday-school work by men of high standing. The principal speakers were Professor Sanders, Dean of the Yale Divinity School, and Professor Bosworth, of Oberlin. The first spoke five times, principally on Old Testament topics, the second three times on the New Testament. The meetings were held in Detroit, January 21-23, and the results more than justified the plan and the hopes of the organizers. It was noticeable that a more than usually thoughtful class of people were attracted to the Conference, and at every session the place of meeting was filled to the limit of its capacity by an eager and attentive audience. Many of the conclusions of modern scholarship, especially as to the Old Testament, were set forth with a good deal of frankness, emphasis being laid on the partial and gradual character of the Old Testament revelation. But, however freely the newer and broader views of the Bible might be expressed, the spirit of reverence for divine things was everywhere manifest. The devotional character of the meetings and the earnest purpose of those taking part were unmistakable. The addresses were always positive in character. There was no preaching of doubts, but a setting forth of positive religious teaching, made all the more vital by a broader and deeper appreciation of the human quality of the Bible. Curiously enough, the only negative note in the whole session was struck by a representative from another body, who, while clinging to the old, acknowledged that he could no longer teach it with the old conviction because of the doubts in the air.

It was not the new thought but the old which was lacking in the positive quality.



**The Progress of Christianity
in India**

That the Christian movement in India is steadily gaining momentum is the report of the deputation recently sent by the American Board to examine the work of its missions in that country, and the present religious conditions. From 1851 to 1891 the population of India increased 20 per cent., but the number of Protestant Christians increased 145 per cent. The grand barrier to Christianity which the caste system formed is of late plainly weakened. Many high-caste youth are in the mission schools, and many Brahmans have become devoted Christians. The deputation found in one school children of eighteen different castes living and eating together. The missionary is welcomed in every part of the country, and Hindus frequently urged the deputation to expand the missionary institutions. These are educational and medical as well as evangelistic. One of the missionary hospitals was erected by the Hindus themselves. The work undertaken for over three thousand famine orphans has attracted general attention to the distinctive excellence of Christianity, and Christian principles have attained wide honor outside of Christian circles. All the leading missionary societies are working in India, but the country is large enough for more. The three oldest missions of the American Board are there, but their entire field is less than one-seventieth of the area of India. One of these, in northern Ceylon, founded in 1816, has a more extensive work, with less expense, than any other mission of the Board. Besides a complete and self-supporting organization of churches, with a college, schools, and hospitals, it has a home and a foreign missionary society of its own in full operation. These Ceylon Christians are widely dispersed in business through the Orient. Many of these absentees give proof that they are diffusing Christian influences abroad by the contributions that they send back for the church and school at home. The two other fields of the Board, with their centers at Bombay on the west coast and Madura in the far south, were also found in high efficiency,

but further supplies for the support of two thousand famine orphans are imperatively needed. The main defect in Indian Christianity seems to be a congenital lack of self-reliance and enterprise. There are too few who are qualified and disposed to undertake leadership and responsibility. There is also a disparagement of manual labor, with a preference for book education that results in an unproductive life. To correct this the missions have already introduced industrial schools. The deputation recommends an extension of this plan, so that every pupil in the mission schools shall be required to learn some kind of productive manual labor suited to the needs of the country. In this they are seconded by the advice of educated Hindus and by the government officials. "The glory of the Indian Christian Church to-day," say the deputation, "is that it is the church of the laboring classes. These are gradually rising in estimation, and are gaining influence and power in all parts of the country."



**The Carnegie Institution
Organized**

The first steps were taken last week toward putting into effective operation the great public educational work provided for by Mr. Carnegie's munificent gift. An organization was effected which seems as nearly ideal as can be imagined, when the objects of the plan and the history of its inception are considered. Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, lately President of the Johns Hopkins University, is to be President of the Carnegie Institution; ex-Mayor Hewitt will be Chairman, and Dr. J. S. Billings Vice-Chairman, of the Board of Trustees; while the Executive Committee, in addition to the gentlemen just named, will include Elihu Root, Carroll D. Wright, S. Weir Mitchell, and Charles D. Walcott. There is ample guarantee in these names that the conduct of the Institution will be free from vagaries or rash experiment, that it will be managed wisely and by the best intelligence that educational training in America can furnish. The Outlook has already outlined the intentions of the donor, but the following passage from Mr. Carnegie's remarks last week at the presentation of the deed of gift may further elucidate his ideas and desires. After

admitting that the plan of founding a great Washington university, strictly so called, was a tempting one, Mr. Carnegie said:

This gift, or the donor, has no pretensions to such honor, and in no wise interferes with the proposed university or with any memorial. It has its own more modest field, and is intrusted to co-operate with all kindred institutions, including the Washington University, if ever built, and it may be built if we continue to increase in population as heretofore for a generation. In this hope, I think, the name should be sacredly held in reserve. It is not a matter of one million, or ten millions, or even of twenty millions, but of more, to fulfill worthily the wish of Washington, and I think no one would presume to use this almost sacred name except for a university of the very first rank, established by National authority, as he desired. Be it our part in our day and generation to do what we can to extend the boundaries of human knowledge by utilizing existing institutions.

The exact purposes of the Institution are thus defined in the deed of gift, which transfers to the trustees \$10,000,000 of registered five per cent. bonds of the United States Steel Corporation:

This gift is to be held in trust, the income from the bonds or from other securities that may be substituted for them to be applied to paying the expenses of the trustees, who are to receive the bonds and collect the interest, and may sell the same and invest the proceeds according to the laws of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and who are not made responsible for the safety of the bonds or for their depreciation. They may appoint officers, fixing their salaries, and provide for the financial business of the trust.



Arctic Missions

The northernmost church on this continent is the church at Nome, Alaska, on the edge of the Arctic Circle, established there by the Congregational Home Missionary Society, but built and paid for by the people of that mining town. To build a church in the midwinter of the Arctic, with the thermometer ranging from ten to twenty below zero while digging for the foundation, is a feat to make record of. Equally noteworthy is the unity with which men of many creeds and no creed co-operated in the work. In spite of cold and an exceptionally heavy snowfall, the building, with a seating capacity for five hundred, was finished in less than a month, such was the general enthusiasm. Women shared in it by preparing and serving the dinners given to the men who gave their labor.

The house is described as one that would be creditable to any town as large as Nome. When it was dedicated last September, a deficit of \$200 remained after a collection had been made to cover the cost, \$10,000 in all. This the trustees prepared to assume, but two persons canceled it at once. One of these was a Roman Catholic, the other had been a saloon-keeper.



Social Betterment Lectures

The work of the League for Social Service in promoting efforts for industrial and social betterment has more than once been referred to in these columns. Its most recent experiment in the field of public education, as our readers may recall, is a traveling lectureship, the funds for which were provided by a few public-spirited men and women interested in the League. Dr. Tolman, the Secretary of the League, was the lecturer, and in his recent tour he delivered lectures in forty-eight different cities, including nearly all the more important ones in the West and South. These lectures were illustrated by photographic slides of the modern calcium lantern, for Dr. Tolman believes, to use his own words, that "an ounce of picture is worth a pound of talk." The slides show the workshops, recreation-rooms, and the like, which the better type of employers have devised and provided in different parts of the world. Dr. Tolman reports that at his lectures before business men's associations "many of the merchants and manufacturers expressed surprise at the extent and variety of the betterment movements undertaken by their colleagues."



The Philippine Questions

There are two questions before the Senate of the United States which our readers ought to keep distinct, although some of the Senators apparently fail to do so.

The first question is, What are the facts respecting the Philippines and the Filipinos? What are their sentiments toward this country? What treatment are they receiving at the hands of United States representatives, civil and military? A Committee of the Senate has been charged

with the duty of getting all the light that can be got on these questions, and has entered on its task. We believe that the vote for this investigation was unanimous; certainly there has been no apparent opposition to such investigation from any quarter. The Outlook hopes that it will be thorough and will be conducted in an entirely judicial spirit. Let us know the facts.

The second question is, How shall the expenses of a provisional government be met until a permanent government can be formed? For this purpose the Administration proposes a modified tariff between the Archipelago and the United States, the receipts to be entirely employed for the islands by the insular government. The opposition proposes—nothing. It seems as if men of all parties ought to be agreed that in some way a revenue for the provisional government should be provided until a permanent government can be organized, either by the people themselves or for the people by the United States, or by the concurrent action of the two. But the only method proposed for this purpose is subjected to a hot debate in the United States Senate, or, to speak more accurately, is made an occasion for a hot debate of a great variety of other questions. The inconsequential position of the opposition received last week a curious illustration from two quarters: from a Republican Senator who defended it, and from a Democratic Senator who attacked it. Senator Teller defended the Democratic opposition to the proposed tariff measure as follows; we quote from the daily press reports:

Mr. Teller said that a private letter from an army officer in the Philippines had been received in Washington in which an officer was quoted as saying with respect to the establishment of concentration camps: "If this thing is to continue, I will have to apologize to Weyler." Another officer was quoted as adding: "The time has come when I'm ready to apologize to him now." Mr. Teller, in response to a volley of questions, replied that he did not know the name of the writer of the letter, and would not mention it if he did know it.

In other words, Senator Teller thinks that some one—he declines to say who—has written a letter which states that something—he does not say what—has been done by *military* authorities in the Philippines of which the United States ought to be ashamed. He therefore asks

the Senate to vote against a tax measure to provide a *civil* government for the Philippines. We doubt whether the history of parliamentary discussion affords a more humorous illustration of a *non sequitur* than this.

The Democratic argument for the proposed tariff measure was presented by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, and is epitomized in another column. It was an indorsement of the Republican plan for raising the revenue, accompanied with the suggestion of an ingenious method of reconciling this plan with the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution. It appears to us that the Democratic position that the Philippine Archipelago is a foreign territory, only temporarily under the jurisdiction of the United States, should carry with it the corollary that a tariff ought to be maintained between the Philippines and the United States; how the Filipinos are to be prepared for industrial independence to-morrow by making them industrially dependent to-day we fail to see.



The Cuban Tariff

The course of the Ways and Means Committee, as reported in our news summary of Congressional action and more fully by Mr. Kennan, appears to us fatuous to the last degree. Having emancipated Cuba from Spanish misrule, latest reports indicate that they propose to exclude the products of its industry from our markets. That this will ruin Cuba is no matter; it will enrich Americans. This is a new version of the Parable of the Good Samaritan: drive off the robbers, and then leave the wounded traveler to die of starvation.

There are three arguments which are presented for this course, which appears to us to be as impolitic as it is inhuman. These reasons are: (1) It will promote annexation; (2) it will protect the beet-sugar and the cane-sugar industry; (3) it will preserve intact the protective system.

Perhaps it may promote annexation. Perhaps Cuba may prefer to become annexed to the United States rather than to starve in independence. But who wants a people driven by starvation to our arms?

The only annexation which is tolerable is that which is spontaneous and voluntary. Cuba should be drawn to us by affection, not driven to us by destitution. But the Cuban tariff certainly will not protect the sugar industry. In so far as it tends to annexation, it tends to make Cuban sugar free; and if beet sugar cannot endure Cuban sugar as a competitor if the tariff is reduced, what will become of it if Cuban sugar is free of tariff altogether? The way to protect our sugar interest is to adjust a Cuban tariff upon the principle of "live and let live," not to maintain a prohibitory tariff and so coerce Cuban planters in their desperation to seek annexation to the United States in order to secure a free market in the United States. Nor will this policy preserve the protective system. The protective system has not for years received so hard a blow as it is getting at this time at the hands of Chairman Payne, of the Ways and Means Committee. He is to-day the champion free-trader. For the current discussion is leading many moderate protectionists to question whether moderate protection is a possibility; whether protection does not inevitably tend to create a corrupt and inhuman greed; whether the only remedy for such a spectacle as we are now witnessing in Washington is not the overthrow of the entire system and a recurrence to tariff for revenue only.

If Cuba is annexed, it will be because of the anti-Cubans; if the sugar industry in America is paralyzed, it will be because of Mr. Oxnard; if the protective system is overthrown, it will be because of Mr. Payne.



The Excise Question

It would seem as though intelligent ministers, editors, and moral reformers ought to be able to understand the difference between these two questions: Shall the saloons be kept open on Sunday? Shall the people of New York City regulate the sale of liquor within the city?

Yet ministers and editors continually confound the two. Perhaps this is because they assume that those who are in favor of local option for the city hope thus to get by indirection a Sunday opening which they cannot get by direct legislation. This is a great mistake. The

reasons for local option in the city are three, namely:

(1) The conditions in New York City are very different from those in the villages, the towns, and the smaller cities of the State. The people of New York City understand those conditions better than they are understood by the people in the rest of the State. They are intelligent enough and virtuous enough to govern themselves. The evils of mismanagement fall upon them, a fact illustrated by the pernicious effects of the so-called Raines Law hotels in the city of New York; the benefits of wise judgment they would reap themselves. Hence, if they are not now wise enough to regulate this question for themselves, experience will make them wise. The local option accorded to the rural districts by law should for this reason be accorded to the people of the city of New York by law, with an extension of that local option to the question of Sunday opening.

(2) A law imposed upon New York by the Legislature is difficult if not impossible to enforce; a law enacted by the people of New York City for themselves it would be comparatively easy to enforce. There are thousands in New York City who do not wish the saloons open, who nevertheless resent a law closing the saloons imposed upon them by authority from without. If temperance reformers can in any district of New York create a public sentiment sufficient to declare that the saloons ought to be closed, they can by the same process create a public sentiment sufficient to close the saloons. If they cannot do the first, they cannot do the second. Competent observers, familiar with conditions on the East Side, assure us that on the East Side it is currently believed that Mr. Croker and Mr. Platt have entered into partnership to impose the present excise law upon the city, in order to give to Mr. Croker an instrument for the extortion of blackmail, the profits of which are divided between the two. We do not believe that this charge is true, but we know that it is current. Such a current belief provokes a spirit of contempt for all law, which is in its way as great an evil as the open saloon. Anarchism has no more competent ally on the East Side than the present excise law. This ally would cease to exist if

the city of New York were allowed to make its own law.

(3) Local option, under which the question of saloons both for week-day and Sunday should be submitted every three years, as Mayor Low suggests, to the people of the city of New York, either by boroughs or by smaller districts, would necessitate every three years a temperance agitation. Temperance agitation involves temperance education. Agitation and education are far more efficient in the promotion of morality than law imposed from without. Those of us who do not want the open saloon on Sunday, and would be glad if there were no open saloon on any day of the week, want the responsibility for the saloon thrown upon the people of the city, because if it is thrown upon the people of the city, and they are compelled to confront the question every three years, there will be an agitation and an education which will accomplish in a single decade more for morality than can be accomplished in half a century by law imposed from without.

We wish that ministers, moral reformers, and newspapers which content themselves with talking about the American Sabbath and the wickedness of its desecration would turn aside for a little while from debating a question which is not before the people, to debate a question which is before the people, and would tell their readers why the people of the State of New York should not put on the people of the city of New York the responsibility of dealing with this perplexing question.



Stop Thief!

We give elsewhere an account of a dramatic incident in the municipal life of St. Louis. The judicial investigation has gone far enough to make it clear that there has been an attempt in that city at a gigantic robbery, and to make it probable that men of wealth enough to deposit \$135,000 in advance of the completed robbery, and of influence enough to be intrusted with the administration of the property of the city, combined to attempt the robbery.

If a man gets by stealth into a bank at night, opens the safe, and carries off \$500,000 in currency, he is a thief. If

he gets himself appointed cashier, gets the custody of the keys, opens the safe, and carries off \$500,000, he is a meaner kind of thief, because he adds breach of trust to stealing. If a man breaks into the vaults of the City Hall and carries off \$500,000, he is a thief. If he gets himself appointed Alderman and hands over the property of the city to an accessory, he is a meaner kind of thief, because he adds treachery to stealing. Let there be no mistake about this. The men who combined to steal the streets of St. Louis from the people and divide the plunder between them are simply vulgar thieves. We charge no individual with the guilt. We must wait till the courts have investigated the robbery and determined who are the robbers. But, whatever their wealth, or social standing, or political connections, or previous eminence or fair reputation, the men who combine to steal the streets of a city and divide the plunder between them are thieves. They ought to be sent to prison like other thieves; they ought, like other thieves, to be drummed out of respectable society; no man of character ought longer to associate with them, unless, by confession, reparation, and restitution so far as there is anything to be restored, they have proved their right to be received back as penitents into respectable society.

That there are thieves in our great cities is not perilous to society; there are thieves everywhere. What is perilous is the way in which too frequently thieves are looked upon by the public. If they are reputable members of society, if they are men of wealth, if they are connected with great enterprises, if they steal on a sufficiently large scale, and if they steal from the public, there are plenty to condone their crime. Some laugh at it as political shrewdness; some scoff and say with Tweed, "What are you going to do about it?" some apologize for it, call it enterprise, gloss it over with such fine phrases as "Nothing succeeds like success," or "All is fair in politics," or "They all do it;" some read the account of it with lazy interest as the last sensation, and then turn over the page of their daily paper to get a new sensation. So far as we have noticed, the New York "Times" was the only New York City paper which reported this great robbery

in any detail. The rest of the dailies apparently did not think it of sufficient importance. If a train had been held up and \$135,000 stolen from the express company, they would all have reported the fact fully; but it was only a city that was held up, and though the \$135,000 was the smallest part of the plunder divided among the thieves, the theft is hardly deemed worth mention. Such a theft is a far more serious peril to a city than a railroad collision in a tunnel or an explosion of dynamite in a subway. But it does not shock the country as the collision and the explosion do.

We repeat that we judge no man; we judge only acts. We do not know who have entered into this conspiracy to rob St. Louis of her streets, but, whoever they are, they are thieves. The Circuit Attorney ought to have the support of all men of all parties in St. Louis in his endeavor to bring the thieves to justice. No social eminence, no political influence, ought to be allowed to screen the offenders; no money power ought to be sufficient to buy exemption or escape. St. Louis ought to be hot with wrath against the thieves who have robbed her of her good name and endeavored to rob her of her property. She has frustrated the robbery of property; by the vigorous prosecution and the condign punishment of the thieves, and in no other way, can she recover her good name; by so doing she can even add to the reputation which for the moment these thieves have discredited.



The Inflexible Guide

They stood together in a fragrant garden, Love holding the child by the hand and looking down into its face with a tenderness so deep that it held in its heart the compassion, the sacrifice, the passionate yearning of universal motherhood. Long ago Love had come into the world, and through immemorial years she had walked the stony and terrible ways of life with innumerable children, but the light of heaven had not vanished from her face and the purity of God lay inviolate in the depths of her beautiful eyes. There was so much gayety in her mood that sunny morning, such joy radiated from her face, that the child thought

her companion the most winning play-fellow in the world. In those deep eyes, luminous with devotion, no denial could find a home; within those tender and protecting arms no sorrow or bitterness could come! So Love always seems to those who watch her face and do not know her heart. Two things—Love learned in heaven: infinite tenderness and perfect loyalty to truth. The child saw the play of the tenderness rising like a great tide from unfathomable springs; far beyond, in the years that were to come, it was to learn the deeper compassion of truth.

The journey lengthened and still the boy looked up to the face of Love, and Love smiled like an unclouded sun. But there came a time when he would walk alone and find his own way, and the boy loosed his hand from the hand of Love and chose another path. Unseen, Love still walked beside him and stood between him and many a peril, and in the darkness made a light about him which came the man knew not whence. But the face of Love was often infinitely sad, and sometimes there shone through its beautiful tenderness a flash of white light which smote the very heart of the man, so that he cried out in pain and turned to Love to be comforted; and, behold! the hand of Love grasped his as firmly as before, but there was infinite sternness, touched with passionate sorrow, in her eyes. And while the man looked to be led gently in fragrant places, Love guided him along perilous precipices and over bitter roads and up great heights, relentlessly urging him forward, herself silent, resolute, inflexible. And the man rebelled in his heart and strove to free himself, and cried out that another had usurped the place of Love and stolen her raiment. And Love made no answer, but strode on, inflexible as the will of God and terrible as his purity. Her face was turned away and the man did not see the anguish there, the drops of blood, the print of thorns; did not know that his suffering was but a shadow of the pain in the heart of Love, and the weariness of the way on his soul but a dim reflection of its bitterness in hers. By as much as her heart was deeper and her spirit purer than his was her cross heavier and her anguish more poignant. He suffered because the way

was hard; she suffered because the end of it was shame and misery and death.

As he strove to break away, she held his hand the more firmly; as he strove to find the easier path, she implacably set his feet in the harder road. He thought her harsh and stern and unseeing; and her eyes were wide with the terror of that to which he was blind, and in her agony she wept great tears of anguish.

And when the man found she would not leave him, he ceased to resist and let her take her way; and after a little the road began to grow easier, the ascent less precipitous, the trial of strength less painful. And presently they came to a height, and the man looked back and saw whither the path he had meant to take led, and he shuddered and fell at the feet of the inflexible and terrible figure at his side. And again, as in childhood, he looked up into the face of his guide; and, behold! Love smiled down on him with eyes full of infinite tenderness.

The Spectator

The Spectator dined the other day with a company of persons representing various colleges in the United States. Among the women the Smith influence was predominant; next came Vassar and then Holyoke. Subjected to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler's tests, the assembled guests showed all the five required evidences of education. There was no question as to the correctness of their use of their mother tongue or as to the refinement of their manners. The conversation—which became general—showed the “habit of reflection,” the breadth of opinion expressed betokened the “power of growth,” and the established records of work accomplished guaranteed the “power to do.” Life-problems were discussed with the meats, art-problems with the entrées, repartee sparkled with the ices. The Spectator was dimly conscious of an intellectual effort to “keep up.” It was, therefore, a matter of some surprise to him, on the name of Benjamin Butler being mentioned, to have his Smith neighbor gravely inquire, “Who was he?” “Oh, the man who stole the spoons,” the Spectator flippantly answered. “Why did he steal spoons?” queried his Vassar vis-à-vis. A full statement of General

Butler's war and political record was received by every woman present without a single fact being recognized as familiar.

The next morning, on his way down town, the Spectator met a young Columbia graduate of his acquaintance, who opened the conversation with the remark, “I have just been talking with an intelligent New York woman who has never heard of Felix Adler. Did you ever hear anything more surprising?” “Never,” replied the Spectator, “except that a Massachusetts woman whom I met last night had never heard of Benjamin Butler.” “It is evident that her course of reading did not include ‘Hudibras,’” knowingly rejoined the young man. The Spectator went on his way pondering over many things. He reached his office so full of the story that he needs must tell it to his first auditor. “That beats mine,” exclaimed the listener. “I have just met a man who unblushingly asked me what a Hobbema was.” “The accumulation of isolated items of information,” explained the Spectator with due pomposity, “does not constitute education. Is a Hobbema a piece of Japanese pottery or is it something in the gardening line?”

Yet the Spectator's own shortcomings did not weaken his faith in the aggregate of information possessed by his race. Some one in his hearing made the statement that of every ten educated persons met casually in the day, seven could not correctly answer the question, “Who wrote ‘Clarissa Harlowe,’ and in what decade was it written?” He turned himself into an interrogation-mark, and semi-established in the minds of his acquaintances his fitting candidature for his State lunatic asylum by affixing to each morning greeting, “Who wrote ‘Clarissa Harlowe,’ and when?” Of the first twenty answers he received he reports only four that were correct, and it so happened that, of the twenty persons asked, the majority were engaged in professions.

The Spectator received a somewhat old-fashioned education, and is doubtless prejudiced in its favor. He therefore still meditates upon the usefulness or uselessness of devoting time to mere book-learning.

The Conflict of Sugar Interests

By George Kennan

WHEN the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee on the proposed sugar tariff relief to Cuba began, there was a general expectation that the Cuban cane-sugar manufacturers, backed by the Governor-General of the island and the Administration, would make a strong and effective fight; and that the beet-sugar producers of the United States, who were their most formidable antagonists, would find it hard to resist an appeal for lower duties which had the support of the President, the Secretary of War, and the Governor-General, and which was based, moreover, upon the admitted prospect of an economic crisis in Cuba that might ruin the sugar-planters, disastrously affect the welfare of three-fourths of the island population, and lead, possibly, to social and political disorder of a very serious kind. It soon became doubtful, however, whether this expectation would be realized.

The representatives of the Cuban planters, and of American exporters interested in the Cuban trade, had the first innings, and the case presented by them was not nearly so strong as their friends had hoped that it would be. In the first place, Señors Place and Mendoza, who were the only native representatives of Cuban sugar interests, were not only somewhat hampered by imperfect knowledge of American Congressional methods, but were at some disadvantage owing to their lack of facility in the use of the English language. They did not make it sufficiently clear that they were spokesmen, not only for the Cuban planters, but for municipalities, boards of trade, bankers, merchants, labor organizations, stevedores, and the people of Cuba generally, even to the firemen of the city of Havana. From all these they had petitioned and appeals, but so little was this understood by the Committee that Representative Robertson, almost at the close of the hearing, inquired, "Is there any representative of the Cuban people here who is accredited?"

Better argument was made by the Cuban planters, Messrs. Atkins

whose force was weakened

by admissions drawn out by hostile questions. Mr. Atkins, for example, in reply to questions asked by Representatives Metcalf, Tawney, and others, admitted that his business had always been profitable, and that he had made money on his sugar crop even last year. He further admitted that he was a stockholder in the American Sugar Refining Company (the so-called "Sugar Trust"). In reply to a question by Representative Tawney, he stated that a great many of the plantations in Cuba belonged to Spaniards, and that more than one-eighth of the sugar product of the island (131,000 tons) came from plantations owned by Americans or American corporations. He further admitted that Mr. Havemeyer and other stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company own cane-sugar lands in Cuba, and that Mr. Havemeyer is financially interested with him (the witness) in the Trinidad Sugar Company. All this, of course, tended to show—or at least to suggest—that the agitation in favor of lower duties on Cuban sugar is the work, not of real Cubans, but of American planters, some of whom are peculiarly interested in the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Atkins testified, furthermore, that all of the laborers on the island of Cuba are now employed at good wages, and that there are not laborers enough fully to meet the demand. This seemed, of course, to prove that the Cuban people, at present, are not in any real distress.

At the end of the first two days' hearing a prominent representative of the beet-sugar industry said triumphantly, "If this were a court of justice instead of a Congressional Committee, we would be willing to rest our case on the evidence of the other side."

On the third day the Committee gave a hearing to Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet-Sugar Association, who read a carefully prepared statement occupying an hour and a half. His argument, which was plausible and effective, was intended to show that \$30,000,000 is now invested in the beet-sugar industry in this country; that it

has forty factories, scattered over eleven States; and that it is now producing 150,000 tons of refined sugar per annum and paying out \$7,000,000 yearly to American farmers for beets. If allowed to develop for ten years under the existing protection, the industry, he said, will probably be able to furnish all of the 1,500,000 tons of sugar per annum which we now lack, and which we have to import from foreign countries. The present average cost of producing beet sugar is four cents per pound, and if the duty on Cuban raw sugar be reduced, beet-sugar producers will not be able to compete with Cuban manufacturers, who can make raw cane sugar for one and one-half cents per pound. There is at present no distress in Cuba, and this agitation is mainly the work of the Sugar Trust, which has combined with the Cuban planters to break down and destroy the beet-sugar industry of the United States. This industry should not be singled out for sacrifice when silk, cotton goods, lumber, and other American products are afforded adequate protection.

When Mr. Oxnard had finished the reading of his statement, he was asked a great many questions about it by members of the Committee, and did not always give clear or satisfactory replies. Representative McClellan, for example, inquired what, in his (Mr. Oxnard's) judgment, would be the effect of free raw sugar on the American price of refined—that is, the price to consumers. He replied that it would be “imperceptible.” “How, then,” Representative McClellan asked, “would you be injured, if the price of refined remained unchanged?” Mr. Oxnard answered that “the Cuban industry would be stimulated up to a point of producing what the United States would use, thus filling the market and driving us out.” This, obviously, was an evasive answer to a very pertinent question. His answers to questions with regard to the Oxnard-Cutting circular-letter of 1899 were also unsatisfactory. In that circular he declared that beet sugar could be made at a profit for three cents a pound, and that the beet-sugar industry could hold its own even against free Cuban sugar. In his present statement he insists that beet sugar costs four cents a pound and needs all the protection it now enjoys. When

asked to reconcile these mutually contradictory assertions, he could only say that the circular of 1899 was “based on assumptions that were not realized.”

The day following a hearing was given to representatives of the Louisiana sugar-planters, who stated that the sugar industry of Louisiana represents an investment of more than one hundred million dollars, and asked the Committee to think well before sacrificing their own country for the benefit of a foreign State. The condition of the Cubans, it was claimed, is no worse than that of the people of Louisiana at the close of the Civil War. “We had to root hog or die; let them do the same.”

On Saturday, January 25, Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, United States Collector of Customs at Havana, appeared before the Committee and made a statement in behalf of the Cuban people. He described the present situation as “very serious.” There is no immediate distress on the island, and labor is fully employed at good wages; but this season's sugar crop cannot be marketed at present prices without ruinous loss to the planters, and the ruin of the planters will affect disastrously the welfare of three-fourths of the Cuban people, who are dependent, directly or indirectly, upon the sugar industry. The last report of the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture shows that there is an indebtedness of \$100,000,000 on sugar property in Cuba, and upon this indebtedness the manufacturers are paying twelve per cent. interest. Bankers already refuse to lend money on the security of this season's crop, and if the planters are unable to market their sugar at a profit, most of them will be ruined. It is not probable that the sugar output of Cuba would be very rapidly increased even if the duty were materially reduced; because more sugar cannot be produced without more laborers, and the laborers must be imported. They would probably come from northern Spain, since China is not regarded by the Cuban planters as profitable.

In reply to questions from members of the Committee, Colonel Bliss said that if the duty on Cuban sugar were reduced, the persons benefited would be the manufacturers, the “colonos” or those who sell their cane to the laborers. Most C...

financial interest in the island—all, perhaps, except a few politicians—are in favor of some sort of political and commercial union with the United States. They would be willing to come in as a colony, a territory, or in any other way. If some tariff concession be made to Cuba now, it will postpone annexation, and this would be in every way desirable. If no concession be made, annexation will probably be hastened and precipitated; but it will be a forced annexation, and Cuba will come to the United States sullenly, reluctantly, and with a sense of injustice.

The Ways and Means Committee finished this week its hearing and turned its attention at once to the preparation of a bill providing for the abolition of the so-called "war taxes" on bankers, brokers, grain-dealers, theaters, museums, beer, playing-cards, billiard-rooms, bowling-alleys, and dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco. One would suppose that, in view of the extremely critical state of affairs in Cuba, as shown by innumerable letters and telegrams, as well as by the testimony of such men as Colonel Bliss and of the two Cuban delegations, the Committee would regard it as a matter of first importance to take action of some kind on the Cuban appeal for relief; but it has, apparently, no such intention; and instead of putting an end to the existing uncertainty, which affects disastrously all of the interests involved, it lays the whole Cuban question on the shelf, and devotes itself to a reduction of internal revenue taxes that are not particularly burdensome to anybody. Mr. Grosvenor and Chairman Payne, speaking for the majority of the Committee, declare that they have come to no conclusion in the Cuban matter; that they are not at all disposed to antagonize the President, and that their determination to abolish the war revenue tax has no relation whatever to the pending question of Cuban reciprocity; but actions, proverbially, speak more loudly than words, and the course taken by the Committee in shelving for the present the extremely urgent Cuban appeal and reducing internal revenue taxes to the extent of \$77,000,000 certainly seems to indicate that the majority either do not believe the statements made by the President, the Secretary of War, and the representatives of Cuba with regard to the state of affairs

on the island, or have made up their minds to disregard such state of affairs altogether and let things drift. The Committee might be accused of bringing forward the tax-reduction bill as an excuse for postponing action on the Cuban question, and as a means of preparing the way for the argument that we cannot safely reduce the duty on Cuban sugar, because we shall now need the revenue derived from that source. Chairman Payne and Mr. Grosvenor, however, disclaim any such intention. There can no longer be any doubt, however, that the majority of the Committee are opposed at present to any reduction of duty on Cuban products. What effect may ultimately be produced upon their minds by the "vast volume of printed matter" which is the outcome of the "elaborate hearings," and which they are now supposed to be studying, it is impossible to predict; but it must have been perfectly evident, I think, to any one who listened to the questions asked in the course of these "elaborate hearings," that the Cubans did not have more than two or three friends and sympathizers in the whole Committee.

It is my judgment that the majority of the Committee will be compelled to do something to avert a crisis in Cuba, whether they want to do anything or not. The Administration favors action; public opinion outside of Louisiana and the beet-sugar States seems to demand it; and the trend of events in Cuba may shortly render it absolutely inevitable as a means of preventing disorder and insuring the establishment of a Cuban Republic.

What steps the Administration will take to further its Cuban policy cannot now be stated; but that the President will stand by everything he has said concerning the necessity for Cuban relief is absolutely certain. The Senate and the Administration might possibly take joint action in behalf of Cuba through the treaty-making power, and the argument of Senator Cullom the other day in support of the Senate's right to sanction a reciprocity treaty, regardless of the House, was thought to be a preliminary step in that direction. This course, however, would raise a troublesome constitutional question and bring the Senate into conflict with the House, and, besides that, it

is objectionable for the reason that there is no Cuban Government with which a reciprocity treaty could be negotiated. There is a *de facto* government on the island, but that government is, in reality, the American War Department, and it would not look well for the United States to negotiate a treaty with itself in the name of Cuba.

But this is not the only way in which the Senate might take action. It would have power to send the war-tax reduction bill back to the House with a Cuban tariff amendment, or it might incorporate such an amendment in the Philippine bill. It cannot initiate tariff legislation, but there is nothing to prevent it from amending any revenue bill that comes to it from the House, or even from blocking tariff legislation altogether. A majority of the Republican Senators are believed to favor reciprocity with Cuba, and if the House persistently refuses to consent to a moderate and reasonable reduction of duty on Cuban products, particularly sugar, it is more than probable that the Senate will take the matter up.

Another possibility is that, if worst comes to worst—if the Administration fails to carry through its Cuban policy, and Congress refuses to give the Cubans relief—Señor Palma may decline to act as President of the Cuban Republic. Some of his closest personal friends advised him not to accept the nomination to the Presidency unless he had the strongest assurance that the United States would reduce the duty on Cuban sugar, because, as they argued, the collapse of the sugar industry would virtually ruin the island, and render the success of his administration and the establishment of an independent government extremely doubtful. If Señor Palma should decline to serve as President, for the reasons above stated, it would complicate the political situation and add to the embarrassment of our Government, but it would greatly increase the pressure that is being brought to bear on Congress by public opinion as well as by the Administration.

If any dependence is to be placed upon letters and telegrams from Cuba, the situation there is becoming more and more threatening. The President, the War Department, and the Ways and Means Committee are receiving many more tele-

grams than appear in the newspapers, and they are all to the same effect—"We must have relief or we shall be economically ruined." Two large sugar-mills have already stopped grinding, and if, in the course of the next two or three weeks, ten, twenty, or thirty more mills should do the same thing and discharge their laborers, the crisis might become acute.

It is the opinion of almost everybody with whom I have talked, including Colonel Bliss, two former Governors of Cuban provinces, a number of Senators and Representatives, and most of the members of Cuban delegations, that the annexation of Cuba, in the not remote future, is certain and inevitable. They all agree, however, that it should come naturally, in a friendly way, and at as remote a time as possible; and that if Cuba be forced into political union now, by distress and starvation, she will come sullenly and with reluctance, and the bitter feeling of injustice and resentment that will rankle in the hearts of her people may long make it difficult to govern the island in any other way than by resort to brute force.

The Cuban people do not come to the United States as abject suppliants, or beggars soliciting alms. They offer a full equivalent for everything they wish us to give them, and they are ready to make a differential tariff arrangement that will secure for us ninety per cent. of all their trade. This trade, in the judgment of Colonel Bliss, United States customs officer at Havana, would amount to more than \$100,000,000 per annum now, and would rapidly increase with the increasing development and prosperity of the island. Even from the low point of view of selfish interest, therefore, we should grant what Cuba asks and take what she is able to give us. But there is a moral obligation that is superior to all considerations of selfish profit. Cuba is not a free and independent foreign nation, with power to act for herself in accordance with her own necessities. She is virtually a ward of the United States. Her people are completely in our power, and we are morally bound to treat them with justice, if not with generosity. If it was worth while to save them four years ago, at the expense of a costly war, is it not worth while now to give them a fair chance to live?

Washington, D. C., February 1.

The Moral Aspects of the Monroe Doctrine

By Edward Stanwood

Author of "The History of Presidential Elections"

THE Monroe Doctrine is the one political principle which has been and is accepted by American statesmen of every party. Every President in whose administrative term any question involving the principle has arisen has repeated, enforced, and if necessary extended the Doctrine, and has been applauded by his political opponents for so doing. There seems at present no reason to anticipate a change of view on the part of any considerable number of influential public men. Nevertheless, the occasions for maintaining the Doctrine, and for making a semi-warlike demonstration in enforcing it, have lately been frequent. To one who reasons from the occurrences in Africa and Asia to what may take place in South America, large possibilities loom up in the not distant future. Should it become necessary for this Government not only to make a display of force, but also to use force to uphold the Doctrine, we may be sure that timid and ultra-conservative men will seek reasons for abandoning the time-honored principle. In the search they will be assisted by those who carry to the extreme logical limit the principles denominated by its adherents anti-imperialism. They hold—an anonymous writer lately published the opinions—that the Monroe Doctrine is a chip on the shoulder of a bully; that it has no foundation in international law or equity; that we are in no danger of foreign aggression; that our interference is unwelcome to those in whose behalf it is made; and that the Doctrine menaces seriously the peace and prosperity of the world.

It seems worth while to anticipate a discussion that is likely to arise, and to consider if objections of the class just noted are fair and sound; in other words, leaving out of sight altogether the question of the relation of the Monroe Doctrine to our National security, to examine the moral basis of the doctrine. We are not to inquire whether or not any vestige of the original reasons for promulgating the Doctrine still remains, nor whether or how

far the Doctrine has been modified in the course of time. All that concerns us is to know if the Doctrine in its present form and in its modern application represents a policy that can be defended as one justifies his individual conduct toward his neighbors, a policy that makes for the peace of the world, a policy that conduces to the independence of the nations affected by it, a policy that is generous, humane, and benevolent on the part of the Government which maintains it—or the contrary.

One answer to these questions is furnished by history. This Government has upheld the Doctrine for eighty years, and on many occasions. In one of its applications it frustrated the attempt of the Emperor of the French to wrest the Government of Mexico from the inhabitants of the country, and to set up an empire as the next-door neighbor of the United States. On another occasion it protected Venezuela from a forcible annexation of territory by Great Britain, and secured for it a peaceable hearing before a duly constituted tribunal. When De Lesseps's scheme for constructing the Panama Canal was about to be put in force, so mildly disposed and peace-loving a President as Rutherford B. Hayes sent a message to the Senate in which he took the ground that the smallest measure of political control or protection of the proposed canal by "any European power or any combination of European powers" was inadmissible; and his Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts, secured from the French Government a disclaimer of any attempt to give the enterprise support, either direct or indirect. Still later the action of the American navy in preventing a blockade of the port of Rio de Janeiro broke up a plot, to which the commanders of several European squadrons were consenting, to restore the imperial government of Brazil.

These are the most conspicuous, but by no means all, of the occasions when the United States has acted upon the Monroe Doctrine. In every case, not only in those mentioned but in every other, this Government has intervened not to destroy

but to preserve the sovereignty of the weak members of the American family of republics. It has never exacted or claimed a penny of indemnity, nor has it ever asked for or taken an inch of territory from any country whose sovereignty it had defended.

If all or any of the acts were the acts of a bully among nations, then our dictionaries must be revised. The bully threatens and terrorizes those who are weaker than himself. Our Government in every case has taken the side of the weaker party against the stronger and has brought the schemes of the bully to naught. It has sometimes refused to interfere for the protection of the Spanish-American republics any further than it has lately signified its intention to do in the case of Venezuela. A debt is justly due to Germany; Venezuela ought to pay; this Government declines to ask more from Germany than that it refrain from exacting territorial indemnity. The present dictator of Venezuela is extremely unfriendly to the United States, and has taken especial pains to let his unfriendliness be known. Yet our Government not only overlooks his childish hostility, but seeks and obtains from his powerful adversary an agreement not to overthrow the sovereignty nor to encroach on the territory of Venezuela.

We may answer our questions in another way quite as convincingly—although what would have happened in other circumstances can never be known so certainly as what has happened. During the last twenty years substantially the whole of the continent of Africa has been partitioned among the powers of Europe. France picked a quarrel with Madagascar and took the whole of that island to redress its grievances. It found another cause of complaint, or rather a series of them, in southern Asia; and has Annam, Cochin-China, and Tonking as a reward of its activity in pressing its complaints. Germany, England, and Russia enjoy the possession of slices of China to soothe and heal the wounds inflicted by the warlike and aggressive Chinese. If there are any islands in the Pacific that have not been annexed by the colonizing countries of Europe, information regarding them will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded at London, Paris, or Berlin.

During the time all this appropriation

of territory in every other part of the world has been going on, the continents of America have been wholly free from the exploits of European enterprise against native governments. Was it because Central and South America offer less enticing fields for such enterprises? By no means. There is not on the globe a region not already controlled by Great Britain of more importance to the Government which enjoys the sea-power of the world than the strip of territory between Mexico and Venezuela. The colonization of Germans in southern Brazil and northern Argentina—in a country abounding in resources and opportunities—is more than suggestive of aspirations that might be realized were there no other obstacle than native governments to be overcome. In the event of a beginning of the partition of South America, who can doubt that France and perhaps Italy would demand and receive a share of the territory?

But, says an objector at this point, the world would be better and civilization would be advanced if we were to withdraw our pretensions and to allow Great Britain and Germany and the other countries to enter Central and South America and develop the country. Would it be right, then, for the European powers to brush aside the native governments and annex all that is worth annexing? Of course not, replies our objector; but it is not for us to say them nay. This position means that although we hold to the principle that the independent sovereignty of a nation and its right of self-government should be inviolable, we have a moral right to stand by, indifferent spectators, while both are being destroyed. The United States is the only country that can defend those countries from aggression, the only one that is disposed to do so. If the duty rests anywhere, it rests here.

Moreover, the suggestion that the progress of civilization which might—and might not—result from an abandonment of the republics to their fate excuses us from the duty of protecting them, raises the question whether it would be excusable to remain passive if a government—say that of China, to put an extreme case—were to assail Mexico. Again, if Great Britain is to be justified in seizing Colombia on the ground that it would give the Isthmian republic better government, how

can the acceptance of the Philippine Islands from Spain be regarded as criminal, unless it be held that this country is incapable of improving upon Spanish administration or Filipino self-government? Any argument founded upon the ability of European Governments to ameliorate the condition of the South American nations involves the person who uses it in inextricable difficulties and inconsistencies.

In point of fact, no such consideration can enter into the argument. It is not disputed by any one that the Governments of Central and South America are justly established. It is universally admitted that the people of those countries have a right to preserve or to modify or to overthrow their governments. The Monroe Doctrine forbids that right to foreign powers across the seas. It is not for us to decide that Great Britain or Germany might make the world better, or that Spain might make the world worse, by taking over one or more of the turbulent republics; and that we should interfere or not interfere, according to our judgment as to the respective merits of governments having designs upon them. Our policy must be a consistent one—of interference or of non-interference.

But has this country a right to constitute itself the guardian of these republics? and if so, how has it arisen? We may answer that, so far as it exists, it has arisen in the same way that all civil government has been evolved from original chaos. It all rests ultimately upon an original usurpation. In the primitive community every individual enjoys absolute freedom, but only on condition that he is strong enough to maintain it. Cain kills Abel, and asks with all candor when he is questioned about the matter, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In order to put an end to anarchy—a condition in which the rights of any individual are secure only so far as the individual is able to beat down the neighbor who covets his possessions—the strong man assumes power; he is gradually aided by others who adopt his view that anarchy should be replaced by order; civil government is organized, and the new situation is liberty regulated by law.

The primitive situation has prevailed, and to a certain extent still prevails, in respect of national governments. International law, concert of powers, arbitration

tribunals, and the like are much more difficult to establish than civil government over communities. But are we so sure of that? Who knows how many centuries of absolute lawlessness elapsed, after man appeared on the earth, before the beginning of civil government? We do know that two centuries have not passed since the first principles of international law began, not to be enunciated, but to be accepted, by so-called enlightened governments. Before that time each and every sovereign nation was a law unto itself. Out of the disorder and lawlessness a semblance of international government has been evolved. Nations recognize the binding force of certain rules, some of which have the sanction of general and formal agreement. In some cases—as, for example, in 1878, after the war between Russia and Turkey—two sovereign combatants have not been allowed to arrange terms of peace, but have been forced—morally, if not physically—to accept a settlement proposed by a council of powers. Thus, gradually, a system among nations corresponding to civil government is establishing itself. It, also, had its origin in usurpation; but as man becomes better, his international agreements have a deeper foundation in his moral nature; his international laws are more and more conceived with a view to securing the individual rights of nations great and small, and to preventing a resort to the *duello* method of settling disputes; and the authority of international opinion is strengthened.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law, considered, agreed upon, and established by a concert of powers. It was originally promulgated on the sole authority of the United States—as if a man in a community destitute of a government by law, who lived next door to a helpless family at the mercy of, but not necessarily threatened by, a band of robbers, were to serve notice that any attack upon that family or a member of it would be resented. In process of time that family has been defended on numerous occasions. Gradually the community has conceded the right—to us it may be either a right or a duty—to defend it. The most energetic of colonizing nations has recognized it fully. The London "Times" interpreted

correctly the action of Great Britain, in 1896, in accepting arbitration in the Venezuelan case, when it said that the Government "admits a principle that in respect of South American republics the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations." It would not be strictly true to say that the Monroe Doctrine has been incorporated with international law; but the whole civilized world recognized the principle, and, without a protest, conceded to it a measure of validity, in the conventions adopted at the Hague tribunal in 1899. The representatives of the United States appended to one of the conventions a declaration that nothing therein contained should be "construed to require a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." In treating the conditional acceptance of the convention as a sufficient adhesion to its principles, the Peace Conference tacitly admitted the right of this Government to maintain the Monroe Doctrine. Of course, if one Government has no right to assert the Doctrine on its own account, the admission of the right by six or ten other Governments does not create the right; for zero is not increased by giving it even an infinite multiplier.

But we can say that government of any sort had originally no better or more valid sanction than has been given to the Monroe Doctrine.

If, then, we can defend it as a justifiable step in the establishment of international order, if we can maintain in the face of the world that it has wrought nothing but good to those over whom it has been a protection, and if the service this country has rendered has been given gratuitously, is the moral quality of our National action destroyed or impaired by the fact that we have had an ulterior selfish motive? To assert that would be equivalent to maintaining that every man who votes to tax himself to maintain a police force is devoid of moral principle in that act, because he has first in mind the security of his own life and property, and only secondarily the safety of his neighbors. It would be to put on an equality the lawbreaker and the advocate of good government, since each in casting his vote does that which conduces to his own interest. Some of the opponents of the Doctrine urge that, so far as this country is concerned, the enforcement of the principle is unnecessary, and that no harm would come to us from abandoning it. If that be so, the National conduct is stamped with an altruistic quality which even the strongest advocates of the Doctrine do not claim for it.

The Higher Education in a Prosperous Democracy

By President Charles F. Thwing, D.D., LL.D.

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IN a prosperous democracy the function of the University in relation to the Church is one of peculiar interest. The Church in a democracy is a free body. The State has no Church. The Church has no State. The university is also free. In a government in which the Church and State are united, the government is open to the temptation of causing the university to promote the interests of the State-Church and the Church-State. Each party is employed for or against the other. The history of Oxford and Cambridge furnishes many examples. The

contest of Wyckliffism and Lollardism illustrates how the Court and the Church compelled the university to submit. But in a democratic community the Church, being free, and the university, being also free, are able to adjust themselves to each other, not according to arbitrary limitations and arrangements, but according to their essential nature and constitution.

There is one special respect in which the university proves to be of great advantage to organized religion. The university helps to show the relative worth of the Church and the relative lack of worth of

the churches. The Church is founded upon the primary belief in the existence of a personal God, and upon the derived belief that the will of this Being is made known to the will of man, and also upon the further derived belief that the will of this Supreme Being should be obeyed by man. Churches are founded upon some adaptation or application or corollary of this fundamental conception. The university is concerned with truth in large relations. It therefore investigates and presents the primary conception on which the Church rests. It therefore is an aid to the support of the Church in a democratic community. But to the divisions of the one great Church it is, on the whole, remote. For "schisms" it has not only contempt but also indifference; for heresy—while it may give approval to the motives of the heretic—it has only indifference, for the truths which he endeavors to correlate and to transmute into *his* system of heresy, making it an orthodoxy, are so small. The larger, therefore, a university becomes, the less significant do its denominational and sectarian relations appear. A sectarian university is a misnomer. The larger and stronger a university grows to be, also, the more impressive and stronger becomes its allegiance to the fundamental doctrines of religion. It cannot avoid bearing relations to the fundamental doctrines of religion, for these are fundamental truths of being. A sectarian university would be a practical impossibility, as an irreligious university is a logical inconsistency. These truths receive illustration in the changes which have occurred in the universities and colleges of the English Conformists and Nonconformists, and also in the enlarging policy of the oldest colleges of America.

It is also to be noted that theology, interpreted broadly, as it ever should be, becomes, when studied subjectively, psychology, and when studied objectively it becomes either anthropology or biology. Such a broad study of theology the university is, of all institutions and agencies, the best fitted to conduct. The school of theology is in peril of being a school of theology only. The results of such a narrow method cannot but be slight. For, valuing at the utmost the content of all special revelations from and concerning

the Divine Being, these revelations are so slight in comparison to the whole content of truth respecting God and his will that advantage must be taken of psychology and anthropology and biology for learning whatever can be known touching Him who is the all in all.

The function of the university in training leaders for organized religion in the Church is one which lies on the surface. The old petition is still worthy of utterance—"that there may never be wanting a due supply of fit persons to serve God in Church and State." The permanent intimacy of religion and education is illustrated in the numbers which the university has given to the body of candidates for holy orders and for the various offices of the Church. In knowledge and general relationships the education which the university gives should be as wide as truth, and in power and discipline it should be as exact as mathematics. It should cover both a general training and a professional education. It should be, as the late Bishop Westcott has said, in a passage which it is worth while to quote at length:

So far, then, nothing can be better than that the candidate for holy orders should, whenever it is possible, enter completely and heartily into the ordinary university course—that is, that he should approach his professional study through the avenue of the liberal studies; that he should have at least the opportunity of seeing clearly the position which it holds with regard to the other branches of knowledge—that he should learn, once for all, that the truths which he has to teach, the method which he has to follow, are not antagonistic, but complementary, to the truths and methods of the metaphysician and the physicist. Even if the university did no more for him than this, he could not well dispense with the teaching which places him in a true position for future work. But the universities can do, and actually do (I speak with confidence of my own university, Cambridge), far more than this. They not only reveal to the theological student the general relations in which his science stands to other sciences, but they help him to lay deeply and surely the foundations on which all later constructions may repose. They enable him to seize the characteristics of the Christian revelation by directing him to the study of Holy Scripture and to the study of Church History. These studies follow naturally on the purely liberal studies with which he has been hitherto busied. They offer scope for the exercise of all the powers which he has matured. Through these, all the fullness of life is found to contribute to the interpretation of the Gospel. Through these, dogma and ritual first become really

intelligible when they are seen to answer to, or rise out of, facts. Through these, if we dare not speak of *proof*, comes that conviction of the truths of Christianity on which the intellect, as well as the soul, of man is able to rest with absolute assurance.¹

The higher education bears an important relation in a prosperous democracy to what may be called "half-education." Education has a singular effect upon the human character in causing the man who is thoroughly educated to regard himself as not being at all educated. The man who is really wise is the very last man to call himself wise. Modesty and humility are a product of wisdom. The modesty is not assumed. The humility is not counterfeited. The man who is wise in one subject sees so many limitations to his knowledge that he is more impressed with what he does not know than by what he does know. One of the greatest of chemists is constantly saying to me that he does not know anything about chemistry. The philosopher and the classicist are making the same remark about their studies. The man, too, who absolutely knows nothing about a subject is also inclined to make his expression correspond with the facts. But the man who stands about half-way between the real ignorance of the ignorant and the real learning of the learned is endued with the helplessness of the ignorant man, without being blessed with the modesty of the scholar. The consideration of half-education is the common product of the common education which the common people receive and offer. This education is an education in facts, and not an education in the significance of facts. It is possibly an education in the more immediate significance of facts, and it is not an education in the more remote significance of those facts. Facts are of slight value. The present meaning of facts is of some value, but the ultimate meaning of facts is of the greater and greatest value.

In a prosperous democracy half-education is a peril constant and serious. Half-education calls attention to itself; it is boastful and insistent. Whole education calls attention to its work; it is quiet and reverential. Half-education is merely descriptive; it sees the single truth, and

this, too, in a superficial form. Whole education is comparative; it is concerned with relations. Half-education causes the heart to usurp the function of the intellect; it is inclined to allow one to see what one wishes to see. Whole education declares that the intellect should mind its own business and the heart should attend to its own business, and that the two forms of business should hold proper commerce, without either subjection or usurpation. Half-education in a prosperous democracy is inclined to listen to and to heed the voice of "well enough:" the triumphs of the past are Circe's songs. Whole education summons the democratic and happy State to be content with no result other than the best. Half-education is inclined to accept pleasures without counting the cost which they bear or the responsibilities which they impose. It believes in expansion of every sort, but it is loth to remember that expansion spells duty. Whole education seeks to learn of origins and results, conditions and motives. It also believes in expansion—as must every patriot—but it is not willing to be blind to the truth that nations no more than individuals can avoid the natural consequences of their policies. To do away with half-education is an important duty of the university.

In this process the university seeks to exalt the place and function of the expert in government and education. We have learned the value of the expert in most vocations and relations. If one wishes to lay out his estate, he goes to the landscape gardener; if he wishes to build a house, he goes to an architect; if he wishes to buy a suit of clothes, he goes to a tailor; if he is sick, he calls a doctor; if he desires to draw up his will, he calls a lawyer; and if he desires to know somewhat about religion he calls—let us hope—a wise clergyman. But in matters of education and government we have not learned the value of the expert. The unique, and always unique, experience of Abraham Lincoln has led us to believe that a man may make a worthy President of the United States without a worthy training or preparation for that service. We take girls from the farm and boys from the shop, and ask them to teach, to inspire, and to become guardian and guide, philosopher and friend, to those who happen to be five or

¹Brooke Foss Westcott, "On Some Points in the Religious Office of the Universities." (The Macmillan Company.)

three years their juniors. Is it not at once sad and ridiculous? But the value of the expert in matters governmental and educational will gradually come to pervade all grades of society, as the value of the expert in other matters has already become recognized. The higher education need only to continue to be aggressive.

A "little here and a little there" and the element of half-education will gradually become eliminated. Education has the stars on its side. No right method for human betterment can permanently defy the laws of nature. If things "are not the best," "things are," as Bishop Thirlwall said, "for the best."

Korea's Electric Shocks

By James S. Gale

IN reading the first part of "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, I have been specially drawn, by way of contrast, to a letter written by a Chinese envoy to Korea in 1487, which lies beside it on the table. In the "Memories of a Hundred Years" you see a great continent shaking itself from the sleep of ages and coming forth for action, to accomplish in one hundred years the work of ages. On the other hand, the envoy's letter pictures a Korea in habit and custom so identical with that of the present that you would think it was written but yesterday. Four hundred and fourteen years on this side the salt Pacific have made no change whatever, while one hundred on the other has transformed a continent.

In 1487 great America was an unborn child—even the place of its future habitation was unknown; behold her now with hand upon the Orient trying to teach her grandmother how to wear her night-cap, and scaring the life out of her by various forms of magic and spirit "pidgin." It seems as if the whole Western world had combined to impress upon Korea the fact that there are other laws besides those known to her, and that an eternal fitness of things exists that she never dreamed of.

In the shocks that have been felt during the last few years Germany has had a part. Perhaps the most stunning blow ever given the Imperial house of Yi was at her hands. In 1899 word passed round the Far East that the German Emperor's brother, Prince Henry, was coming. Great were the preparations made in view of this. Korea put on her best coat and spectacles, and lined up in Chemulpo to receive him in a way befit-

ting kings. He landed from his launch, jumped ashore, tipped his hat, stepped up to the horse waiting for him, tried the saddle, and, finding the girth slack, lifted the flap, tightened it, mounted, and rode off like an officer of the German army. The high lord executioners of Korea, who had expected some one in robes like the Pope or the Archbishop of Canterbury, seeing him in ordinary dress, were simply stunned. They gathered up their traps, spittoons, fans, umbrellas, hair-pins, and what-not, and made a frantic effort to follow. The rate at which Prince Henry rode, and the lack of ceremony that attended all his movements, gave the Minister of the Household such a shaking up that to this day he says, "Under heaven and among men I never saw the like of it." His Majesty the Emperor met this tall, sun-tanned, blue-eyed Westerner with speechless amazement. This was Prince Henry, brother of the German Emperor, with calloused hand and muscle hard as iron. "See how tanned and brown he is!" whispered the Emperor to the Crown Prince, poking him under the fifth rib, and they fastened their eyes upon him in wonder, amazed to think of one so democratic sitting high up among princes.

During the many days that his ship hung at anchor he was frequently seen, followed by his little dachshund, stick in hand, climbing the hills, or coming back mud-bespattered before the wondering eye of King and coolie. "They are watching you, sir," was a remark made to him, "and they are trying to reconcile your freedom with the greatness of the German Empire." "What this country needs," said Prince Henry, "is to be shaken bodily out of itself and started afresh on other lines." From the point of royalty no shock could

have been more powerful than that given to Korea by Prince Henry of Prussia.

France has had her part, too, in this electric method of teaching the Far East. Her priests were here as early as 1835, fifty years before the opening of the ports. They were beheaded, one relay after another, but still others stepped in bravely to fill the place. France, whose creed is agnosticism at home and Roman Catholicism abroad, has forced her way through numberless difficulties, till at the present time she stands represented by the Cathedral, the most prominent building in the city of Seoul, overshadowing all palaces and legations, and putting to shame Confucius, Buddha, the god of war, demons, goblins, and ancestral spirits. Were a less powerful hand than France back of it, the unsophisticated heathen would upset the Cathedral and make its site a rendezvous for music-men and dancing-girls, but France brooks no nonsense of that kind in her dealings with the Far East.

Below the hill on which the Cathedral stands there is a gate-house and an ancient, decrepit gate-keeper in charge. He was strong once, for it was his hand that swung the sword under which the heads of the French priests fell in 1866. He is forgiven now and guards the entrance to the sacred inclosure. This, too, is a mystery to the heathen world. Korea's method would have been to take him and his son and his grandson and hang their heads up in a row in front of the Cathedral.

The great building sits on the back of a terrestrial dragon that lies sprawled out under the city, on the good treatment of which depends the prosperity of the reigning house of Yi. Last summer an American missionary built his home on a spur of the hill, which in the old maps of geomancy is marked the "Dragon's Head." At once the brute resented it, and there was no rain; consequently this year of famine. The weight of the Cathedral is helping to squeeze the life out of the dragon, and on his putrid carcass we hope one of these days to see a solid, up-to-date, Christian city.

England is here, of course, as everywhere else. She does not go in for show specially, or for appearances that do not count for anything, but she has applied her string of the battery to Korea more

than once in a way to tell. For many years the proceeds of the customs have been in the hands of a chief commissioner, who is a subject of Great Britain, and who, though a successful financier, has the gift of offending those who would like to have a good time on customs money. Even his Majesty has to say "please" when he wants some of it to spend. Only last spring a difference arose between the Emperor and this king of the customs service. Matters grew hot, and Great Britain stepped in to see that contracts were kept, and that Russia stood hands off. The Emperor said, "No; this is my country. I shall do as I please, and I have ten thousand soldiers ready to carry out my orders." Six men-of-war moved silently into Chemulpo harbor, carrying five thousand men and several four-point-seven naval guns ready for action. There was a shock and a spasm, but contracts were kept and no one was hurt.

But what is America doing? She has no princes to drop in and upset his Majesty, no cathedrals to show off, and no desire to run five-inch guns up to the city; and yet she has startled Korea from Dan to Beersheba more than any other country. Near the center of the city there is a beautiful marble pagoda that was brought from Peking about 1300 by one of the Mongol queens who came as bride to Korea. Her people at that time were shaking the whole known world, and, under leaders like Genghis, Kublai, and Tamerlane, were upsetting all the thrones of Asia, so that Korea still speaks of them with bated breath, and the smallest children know them by name. The marble pagoda still stands, a silent witness before the world of the great Mongol conquerors; but past its stony ear whizzes an American electric car every ten minutes at ten miles an hour, regardless of all the Mongol shades. Along this main street of Seoul, one of the oldest streets in the world, stretch Western wires charged with something that defies all the curiosity of the East to pronounce upon. A few days ago a broken strand hung temptingly from one of the poles, and the Far East determined to get hold of it to investigate, with result—one live wire, one dead man. A government notice was posted up: "If any one is caught fooling with these thunder and lightning strings, let him be paddled."

When the day of opening the electric road arrived, the ancient East Gate, built in 1395, creaked from pressure under the white multitudes that crushed into it, eager to see this United States spirit-wagon that would run with no push and no pull. Away it went, throwing off flashes of lightning when night came on, until the poor old women took out tables of food and offered sacrifice to the god that possessed the wire and the rails. "O prince of sparks and fire!" said one, "bless my old man, and keep away all the spooks and banshees and flibbertigibbets, and don't fool with fire round our house, but warm us and feed us and be good, amen." But a shock like this could not pass without some eruption manifesting itself on the countenance of the city. Little by little the heavens grew dry and the earth rolled up its clouds of dust; day followed day with no signs of rain, and the caking rice-fields grinned and gaped. What could be the cause of it? The geomancers and ground prophets were consulted on all sides, and their one answer was: "The devil that runs the thunder and lightning wagon has caused the drought." Eyes no longer looked with curiosity, but glared at it, and men swore under their breath and cursed the "vile beast" as it went humming by, till, worked up beyond endurance, there was a crash and an explosion, one car rolled over and another was set on fire, and a mob of thousands took possession of the streets, foaming and stampeding like wild beasts. Soldiers and police and yamen-runners and road guards were all away at breakfast, so the city had its own time of it, till a group of Americans, some of them measuring six feet six, came along in an extra car to clear off the débris. When the mob rolled up threateningly, an American from the State of Cork looked sideways at it and said: "Be aff wid yees now, you and your ancestors, or ye'll git yourselves hurted." At the magic word the crowd melted away, and the line was once more set in motion, leaving the twentieth century uninterrupted to hum its tune to the gates and towers of ages so long gone by.

But his Majesty, seated on his cushions in the palace, did not see the riot or have a chance to enter into the spirit of the thing. He learned, however, that the lightning had won the day, and that now

his best plan was to make friends with it and get it inside the palace as soon as possible. "Tell the American," said he, "that the brightest thing he has is what I want for the Audience Hall." "All right," says the United Stateser; "an arc light, two thousand candle-power: you shall have it." A day or two of poles and wires and bottle-ends and all was made ready; the glass globe hung harmlessly from the ceiling of the Audience Chamber; night came on, and his Majesty and ministers repaired thither to "look-see." In the meantime a couple of candles were placed in the corners to relieve the gloom. The word was given, "Ready," and suddenly the place blazed with an indescribable light perfectly appalling, while the spirit in the thing went fiz-z-z-z-whit-whit, enough to terrify the immortal gods. "Tell what-you-may-call-him," says his Majesty, "to take it away, and take it away quick." A cluster of incandescent luminaries shine in place of the arc light that spat and swore and had no manners. His Majesty has got over the shock and enjoys this artificial sunlight that has come to him from America, in the glow of which no hidden assassin can lurk, or night thief make his way. He remembers the dark night and the awful room in the summer palace where Queen Min was murdered, and he thanks his stars for the electric sunshine which these wizards from America have brought him.

In the toil and labor and sorrow of creating a new palace, doubtless his heart goes back to the Lotus Pavilion and Audience Hall that were his glory in days gone by; but Queen Min was assassinated there, and it rendered his Windsor unpropitious, so he moved away, and betook himself to the task of buying out all the odds and ends that occupied the quarter of the city where the electric lights now beam upon him.

The gate to the south has over it a signboard marked, "The Way of Love and Harmony." On its right stood a European variety-shop, built of boards and plaster, that constituted one of the odds and ends necessary for his Majesty to buy to round out his palace. A message came one morning, presenting the Emperor's compliments and asking how much the European wanted for his boards,

plaster, and tin roof. "One thousand dollars." As no Korean ever buys short-off without conference, the messenger returned to say that his Majesty would take it over and pay the money in a week. The week went by, and the variety-shop was forgotten in the multitudinous cares of state. Long enough after, an indifferent kind of individual brought the thousand dollars round, with coolies on hand to pull down the variety-shop. "Hold up," says the European, "the price is five thousand to-day," which caused a financial shock in Korea's Wall Street equal to the blow given by the two-thousand-candle arc light. No word from the palace for many days, till unexpectedly a messenger appeared to ask, "What is the price of your concern to-day?" "Ten thousand dollars," was the reply. There was a dire tussle, in which Oriental propriety had to take the ring with Western rough and tumble. Seven thousand five hundred was paid over, and the Emperor gradually recovered from the shock, which perhaps has tinged his view of all the Western world.

On still nights, or when the wind blows

softly from the south, the peculiar note of many metal plates and bars singing in unison is wafted to the city over the wall. Korea has talked for three thousand years about the primal element metal, and how, with its fellow-constituents, wood, earth, water, fire, it enters every created thing; but she had to wait till the year 1900 to hear the song of a great steel bridge, tuned to its note in far-off America. "What's that noise?" says the stranger. "It's the spirit bridge on the track of the fiery wheel," is the reply. Already the sound has grown familiar, but the mystery that underlies it is as deep and unfathomable as ever. Two old Koreans stand and look in wonder. "Say, Bill," says one, "did you ever see the like of that?" "Umph!" says Bill; "it's the end of the world, that's why." "I say," says the other, as the train goes by, "look at that. Any man that would create that kind of thing is doomed." "Doomed! I should say," says Bill. "Let's get out. What's good enough for my grandfather is good enough for me."

Seoul, Korea.

The Personnel of the Pan-American Congress

By Thomas R. Dawley, Jr.

Special Commissioner for The Outlook

IT would be difficult to say with absolute correctness which is the strongest delegation represented at the Pan-American Congress, although Mexico in number stands as nine delegates to the United States' five and Chili's four. While it is pretty well understood that all the efforts of the other delegations to accomplish results are useless unless the United States agree to their various projects, Chili's delegation stands out as the most prominent and aggressive, perhaps, of them all, and one attending the sessions of the Congress who is accustomed to Anglo-Saxon methods can scarcely fail to admire Chili's attitude at least, regardless of political opinions. By this I mean that on every occasion necessary, through some one of her representatives, Chili shows that she knows just

what she wants, and displays a determination to get it; and although the majority of the South American countries at heart are combined against her, it is conceded that her representatives are most able ones.

Alberto Blest Gana, who is at the head of the Chilian delegation, is not only a distinguished man in his own country, but abroad as well, having been *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington in 1867, *Envoy Extraordinary* and *Minister Plenipotentiary* in London in 1868, appointed in addition *Minister to France* in 1870 and on a special mission to the Holy See, holding all three appointments at the same time. He was retired in 1886; since then he has been sent on various special missions. He was a delegate to the *Hispano-American Conference* at Madrid year before

last, and went to Berlin to present the felicitations of Chili on the occasion of the bicentenary of the Prussian Kingdom. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, and Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Crown of Prussia. He has written a number of novels, one of the best known being "Durante la Reconquista."

But the figure, I think, which gives the Chilian delegation its distinctive character of aggressiveness is Joaquin Walker, or Walker Martínez as he is generally known, seconded by his colleague Augusto Matte. He takes the name Martínez according to the old Spanish custom, Martínez being the name of his mother. As might be inferred from the name Walker, he is the son of an Englishman, and, as he has shown on various occasions at the sessions of the Conference, he inherits the frankness and determination of the Anglo-Saxon.

Augusto Matte is a wealthy banker of Chili, as well as having been prominent in his country's Government. He was Minister of Foreign Relations under President Balmaceda, and has been a candidate for President. He was Minister to France from 1890 to 1896, and has held a number of other important appointments.

The fourth of Chili's delegates is Bello Codecido, actual Minister to Mexico. Besides these men the Chilian delegation is provided with four secretaries, one of them being the son of Balmaceda the President, who committed suicide when he met with defeat at the conclusion of Chili's last civil war.

The Mexican delegation offers a striking contrast with the Chilian in its urbanity, characteristic of the strictly Latin nations. General Raigosa, its Chairman, and presiding officer of the Conference, is a tall, dignified gentleman. He is one of Mexico's greatest corporation and consulting lawyers, and is said to be a great reader of foreign literature. But it is Joaquin D. Casasús, Secretary-General of the Conference, who gives the Mexican delegation its distinct character for urban-

is also a prominent lawyer, and a most active worker. He is everything before the ad of going at it with the Chilian dele-

gate Joaquin Walker, he is extremely suave in his manner, speaking always in a clear, distinct tone, and when he opposes he usually does so with an apology, for fear of giving offense or hurting some one's feelings.

As illustrative of his ability as a lawyer, a story is related here of a large mining corporation in the northern part of the country which was continually beset by all sorts of legal difficulties which were costing them many thousand dollars a year. They finally retained Lawyer Casasús at a fixed fee of \$10,000 a year to look after their interests, since which time they have not been bothered by any suits or legal difficulties whatever.

A striking figure of the Mexican delegation is Manuel Sánchez Mármol, a native of Tabasco, also a lawyer, whose chief aim seems to be to keep everybody in a good humor. He is always smiling, and goes about among the delegates shaking hands and having something pleasant to say.

Alfredo Chavero, who made the famous speech at the Chapultepec banquet expounding the Diaz Doctrine, is a lawyer, statesman, orator, poet, an archæologist, and a man about town whom you are as liable to meet behind the wings on the stage as in the forum. At different periods of his career he has been actively engaged in journalistic work, and as a historian and antiquarian he has distinguished himself by writing a book called "Mexico Through Centuries." He is a close friend of the President, and when he was at the Chapultepec banquet to make the speech in which he defined the Diaz Doctrine, it was felt that what he was saying was as though it were coming from the President direct.

Although ever since the opening of the Congress Peru has been keeping in the background, she is ably represented by three delegates, Isaac Alzamora, Vice-President of the Republic, standing at the head. He has filled the chairs of philosophy, political economy, and pedagogy at the University of Lima, and is the dean of the faculty of letters. Alberto Elmore, second of the Peruvian delegates, is a lawyer and has been Minister of Foreign Relations, and is now a justice of the Supreme Court. He is the author of a treatise on International Law. The other

delegate, Manuel Alvarez Calderón, is famous as a lawyer in South America, having handled some of the biggest international cases relating to its interests. To the student of ethnology, although white, he displays a slight Indian type of countenance, which I think is even more plainly marked in that of one of his daughters, although her mother, a young and handsome lady, is evidently a pure Caucasian.

Touching on races brings to mind the honorable delegate from Hayti, J. N. Léger, a mulatto, who, considering the constitution of that Republic, which prohibits any but those of negro or Indian origin becoming citizens, could scarcely be otherwise. Yet Mr. Léger is not only a credit to his country, but ranks on a level with any of the delegates of the other countries represented. He has all the polish of the educated Frenchman, and his colleagues are unanimous in saying that he is not only a constant worker, but that he is endowed with a great deal of common sense. He is accompanied by his wife, a handsome mulattress, and his niece Miss Bourke, who is said to be the daughter of an Irishman. They are all brilliant conversationalists, making friends wherever they go.

In speaking of his own country Mr. Léger declares it to be orderly, prosperous, and progressive, and regarding Sir Spencer St. John's book "The Black Republic," he says that Sir Spencer "was evidently the victim of practical jokers who perceived his appetite for the marvelous. In other words, he was stuffed. He relates in his book as sober realities the stories that are told in every country to frighten children and make them be good. It is as if I were to write a book about the United States and give as facts the stories that are told about the 'night doctor' at Washington."

The striking character from Colombia is General Reyes, who has been for the past six years Colombian Minister at Paris. He is famous for having explored the regions east of the Andes in Colombia, having made his way across the barren, uninhabited slopes of the mountains to the Putumayo River, and thence among cannibals to the Amazon. In these explorations he lost both of his brothers, one from fever, and the other

being devoured by the cannibals. He has already put down two rebellions in his country and has recently been invited to put down the present one, which has already cost his country fifty thousand lives and laid waste entire districts.

It may not be out of place for me to mention that among the Latin-American delegates I have met two old friends of revolutionary days. One is Colonel Francisco Orla, of Guatemala. I knew him when he was a cadet in the military school at Guatemala City, and we were companions together in the remote town of Flores, Petén, a town where I once briefly governed, not wisely, but too well, perhaps. The other old acquaintance is Baltasar Estupinian, Vice-President of the Conference, and delegate from San Salvador, whose acquaintance I made some ten years ago, when he was a refugee from that country. He had fitted up a house, opposite to the one in which I lived, with bunks like ships' berths, and there stowed away his recruits for a proposed expedition into Salvador against Carlos Ezeta, who had killed the former President Menendez and taken the reins of government in his own hands. Estupinian's right-hand man was Pat Brennen, an old American filibuster, who enlisted my own filibustering tendencies, and I was to become a part of the expedition. But our hopes were suddenly dashed to the ground by a message from the young President of Guatemala, Reina Barrios, informing us that we could enjoy the hospitable laws of the country, at the same time warning us not to cross the railroad track. It was necessary to cross the railroad to get on to the highway which led to San Salvador.

Antonio Lazo Arriaga, who has been representing the Guatemala Government at Washington for a number of years past as Minister Plenipotentiary, looks more like a German than a Latin-American. I remember meeting him many years ago when a young man; he had just opened a law office in Guatemala City. He was a sincere, earnest-working man then as now, without the frivolities of the Latin-American.

Argentine is represented by García Mérou, now in, and Antonio Bermejo and both distinguished

country. Dr. Bermejo has been Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Justice in the Argentine Cabinet, Professor of International Law at the University of Buenos Ayres, and at present is a deputy of the Argentine Congress. He is considered one of the most learned and able men of the new generation of his country. Dr. Anadón, the other of the Argentine delegates, has been President of the Faculty of Letters in the University and National Senator for nine years. He has also been a member of several important commissions, among others one intrusted with the revision of the tariff laws.

Honduras has sent Dr. José Leonard, Rector of the University, and Dr. Fausto Dávila, a prominent attorney of that Republic, to represent her at the Congress. They state that the economic conditions in their country are excellent, and all that is needed is increased immigration facilities to develop and populate its great tracts of virgin land.

Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Nicaragua are represented by their respective Ministers accredited to Washington, while Santo Domingo has appointed Luis Felipe Carbo, of Ecuador, and Quintin Gutiérrez, a wine merchant of this city, to look after her interests.

Perhaps our own delegation is too well known to need much mention here. Sen-

ator Henry G. Davis, its Chairman, was a member of the first Pan-American Conference, and he is devoted to the project of a railroad connecting all of the South and Central American Republics. The committee report for such a railroad has already been passed upon by the Conference, and he has been appointed, with the Mexican Minister at Washington, Manuel de Azpiroz, Andrew Carnegie, Alvarez Calderón, of Peru, and Lazo Arriaga, of Guatemala, to act as a permanent committee at Washington to further the project.

W. I. Buchanan was Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and is a well-known diplomat, having been Minister to Argentine, and was the successful arbitrator on the boundary line between that country and Chili.

Volney W. Foster, of Illinois, Charles W. Pepper, of Washington, and John Barrett complete the list of our delegates. Mr. Foster is described as the man who pours oil upon the troubled waters; Mr. Pepper is a well-known journalist; and Mr. Barrett is a Vermont Yankee, settled in Oregon, who has been both diplomat and journalist, having been Minister to Siam under President Cleveland, when he settled with the Siamese Government a famous case involving \$1,000,000 and important questions of international law and treaty rights.

City of Mexico.

Distribution of Printed Catalogue Cards by the National Library

By Herbert Putnam

Librarian of Congress

THE Library of Congress is now issuing copies of its printed catalogue cards to other libraries subscribing the cost of these extra copies. What this may mean will be more obvious from a consideration of the conditions heretofore.

Practically all American libraries to-day have card catalogues. In these every book appears under its author, under the subjects of which it treats, and sometimes under its title, if the title differs from the subject. Some books have to appear in perhaps only two places, others in forty or

fifty, where there are many authors and many subjects treated by them. On an average, a book appears in from three to five different places. The cards that libraries have used were in the first instance written; then they were typewritten, and in recent years they have in some libraries come to be printed. Printing is possible, of course, only for the larger libraries, which are handling a large number of books and making elaborate catalogues; the New York Public Library prints, the Boston Public Library, the Harvard College Library, the John Crerar

Library of Chicago, the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg.

The Library of Congress has for some time been printing. It has now within its walls a fully equipped printing plant, a branch of the Government Printing-Office.

The cost of getting any particular book into the card catalogue is far greater than the public has any notion of. There are various elements of cost. There is the work of the cataloguer, who is an expert; then there is the work of the transcriber, if copies of the card are multiplied by transcription or by typewriter. If the library prints, there is the cost of composition and presswork. The stock would cost the same whether the titles are transcribed or printed. But the two most costly factors are the work of the cataloguer, the expert, and the work of the compositor or transcriber. It has been estimated that, on the average, the total cost of getting a single book into a library catalogue is from twenty-five to thirty-five cents. Not a single volume, of course. A book may be in a hundred volumes and yet represent only one title to be handled; it may be in one volume and represent twenty subjects to be handled; but, on the average, the cost is from twenty-five to thirty-five cents for each book, or what the librarians refer to as a "title."

Now, there are hundreds of libraries containing thousands of the same books—identical in author, title, and contents, and subject to the same processes. But thus far each library has been doing individually the whole work of cataloguing the copies received by it, putting out the whole expense. Forty years ago Professor Jewett, then librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, conceived the notion of a central bureau which might attend to these processes, or the most expensive part of them, once for all, and make available its results to the libraries receiving identical material; but the project never came to anything.

There have been distributions of printed cards on a small scale or covering special subjects. The American Library Association (not as a scheme for profit, since it is not a commercial body, but merely as a measure of professional co-operation) has issued cards indexing certain scientific serials and even cards cataloguing certain

current books. But the Association has no library nor any corps of expert cataloguers. For the material to be catalogued it had to depend upon voluntary gift or loan from the publishers. The cards issued did not cover enough titles to interest a large library; they covered too many to interest a small one. Yet a subscription had to be required for the entire series.

Since the Library of Congress moved into the new building, expectation has turned to it. It has already the largest collection of books on the western hemisphere; it is increasing more rapidly than any other single collection. It receives without cost two copies of every book entered for copyright in the United States. It receives these on or before the date of publication, and thus in advance of any other library. It receives an enormous mass of material through exchange. And it is buying a mass of other books, current and non-current, which includes a large portion of material in current acquisition by the other libraries of the United States. It is classifying and cataloguing this material on its own account. It is printing the results in the form of cards. It is reclassifying and recataloguing its existing collection (excluding duplicates, over 750,000 books and pamphlets), and is printing these results also on cards. What the Library prints is an author card. But in certain departments of literature it prints by way of memorandum on this card the subject-headings that it will use on the copies destined for subject cards. It will ultimately do this on all the cards issued. The cost to it of the first author card, including the work of the cataloguer, is doubtless over thirty cents for each book. But a second copy of the card can be run off for a fraction of a cent.

It offers now to supply to any subscribing library one or more copies of any card which it prints. The subscription price will be based on the cost of producing the extra copies so supplied plus ten per cent., this being the basis of the statutory charge for extra copies of any Government publication furnished by the Public Printer.

A provisional price has been adopted of two cents for the first copy of any card and of half a cent for each additional copy. The total cost of the five copies

requisite to cover the average book would, therefore, be four cents. For this sum the library secures the catalogue entry under the author, and in certain cases—ultimately in every case—a suggestion of the subject entries; and in addition the composition, presswork, and card stock. In so far as the cards represent books reclassified, the subscribing library will secure also an indication of the location of the book in the scheme of classification in use at the Library of Congress, the class and book number being inserted upon the card. In the case of copyrighted books the card indicates the date of copyright.

There are many obvious conveniences and possible economies in this distribution, but there are many difficulties of detail; and to any centralization of such work there are certain obstacles which have heretofore been regarded as fundamental:

1. Libraries are not uniformly using the same size of card. In the public libraries of the United States there are in use nearly a score of variant sizes. There are, however, two sizes which have been recognized by the American Library Association as "standard." One of these is five inches in length by three in height; the other five in length by two in height. The one or the other of these sizes is now adopted as of course in any library newly established, and is now in use in a majority of the important libraries in the United States. Certain libraries (as the Boston Public Library) which have heretofore used a variant size are endeavoring to arrange the text upon it so that their cards may ultimately be trimmed to the "standard" size.

The Library of Congress cards are of the standard three-by-five size called "postal size." The entry is so arranged upon them that in a majority of cases a library using the two-by-five, or "index size," may trim the card to this without the loss of any of the text essential to the permanent service of the card.

2. Libraries have not been in agreement as to the form of entry. During the past two years, however, the form of entry has been under discussion by a committee of the American Library Association, and agreement has been reached upon all substantial points. The cards issued will conform to this agreement.

3. (a) The cards would be expected to cover the current accessions of libraries rather than their existing collections, which are presumably for the most part already catalogued. But the current accessions of libraries differ very greatly with the size and character of the library, its existing collections, and its funds for increase. Four-fifths of the purchases of an ordinary popular library will probably be of current publications; four-fifths of the purchases of a library such as the library of Columbia University may be of books non-current. Cards for current publications will be of relatively slight concern to libraries of the latter type.

(b) Even the libraries of the same purpose and ultimate scope are by no means all acquiring the same books at the same time.

It is obvious, therefore, that if the cards distributed are to interest equally the library for the general reader and the library for the specialist, the public library and the academic library, the circulating library and the reference library, the library which is just beginning and the library which has already a large collection accumulated—if cards are to interest all these they must cover a very wide area of literature. The Library of Congress is now printing cards at the rate of about two hundred and twenty-five titles a day—over sixty-five thousand titles a year. The area which these will certainly cover is this:

(a) All publications, American and foreign, currently entered for copyright in the United States.

(b) Ultimately—*i. e.*, within the next five years—every book in its existing collection. This collection includes now in itself 750,000 volumes, among these the major portion of the issues of the American press since 1870 and a large representation of the issues prior to that date. It includes also a very considerable representation of the literature of American history, political and social science, and various other departments of literature. With appropriations for increase amounting now to \$60,000 a year, gaps are being rapidly filled, so that within the near future the more important standard books in every department of literature are likely to be here.

(c) Its purchases of current publications

will include those obviously requisite to a library general in scope.

(*d*) Besides the Library of Congress, the Government supports at Washington libraries in each of the Federal departments and scientific bureaus. There are over a dozen of these, which, in the aggregate, include upwards of a million volumes. These are likely to be in co-operative relation with the Library of Congress as regards the selection of their books, processes of cataloguing, and the printing of the catalogue cards. It seems very probable that cards for the current accessions of each of these Federal libraries may be brought into the scheme. They will include highly specialized material, particularly in the natural and physical sciences and in mathematics.

(*e*) The Library of Congress is now arranging to receive advance information of the purchases proposed by each one of the half-dozen leading American libraries, including the New York Public, the Boston Public, the John Crerar, the Carnegie of Pittsburgh, and some university libraries, including that of Harvard. This information will probably reach it at the time the order for the books is placed; in the form, in fact, of a duplicate of the order lists. These lists are likely to influence its own selections for purchase. Any book upon them, current or non-current, which will be obviously within its scope, will be likely to be purchased by it immediately, in order to bring its title within the scheme of co-operative cataloguing. There will be certain titles either not within its proper scope or not within its immediate means. Such books will not be catalogued at the Library of Congress; but it is not impossible that, when catalogued by the recipient library, the catalogue entries may be printed at the Library of Congress and the resultant cards brought into the scheme of distribution.

The aggregate accessions of the seven or eight libraries that would thus be co-operating would probably cover four-fifths of the important accessions of all the libraries in the United States to-day not covered by the groups of cards represented in *a*, *b*, and *c* above.

The purpose of the Library of Congress in printing the entries compiled by other libraries of books not in its own collection would be, not primarily to convenience

the library doing the work of cataloguing, but to convenience every library receiving or likely to receive those same books; and in addition also to secure copies of the cards for its own card catalogue of important American collections outside of Washington. It has in process such a catalogue. It is already receiving for it a copy of every card printed by the libraries mentioned above as now printing cards, and it hopes to receive written or typewritten transcripts of cards representing significant books in other distinctive collections. The resultant catalogue will enable it to enlarge its service to investigators as a bureau of information upon all matters bibliographic. It is already such a bureau for the United States. It needs to be able to advise the inquirer, not merely what literature exists upon a given subject, but where most conveniently accessible to him the particular books which he requires may be found.

With the libraries already printing cards the Library of Congress is thus already in a relation of exchange, sending one copy of every card which it prints in return for those which it receives. It expects thus to place, in a depository library in each center of research in the United States, a full statement of what it itself contains. An investigator in any such city, failing to find in that city a book needed for his subject of research, may then ascertain whether it is in the National library; and, if it proves to be, may possibly, through the intervention of the local library, obtain the use of it under the system of inter-library loan; or, if it be a book which cannot be lent, may determine whether or not a visit to Washington would be justified for the purpose of consulting it.

The Library of Congress will, of course, supply to each Federal library at Washington a copy of every card which it prints representing material of interest to that library. It will seek to secure in return information as to the contents of that library.

4. The cataloguing work of the Library of Congress will not be accepted by other libraries unless it is in the highest degree thorough and bibliographically accurate. The necessary qualifications to secure these results are already represented in the cataloguing force of the Library of

Congress. The number of persons possessing them needs only to be multiplied.

5. The cards must reach the other libraries promptly after the receipt by them of the books themselves; and in the case of a new publication, this means promptly after the book is put upon the market. This requirement can be met only by a considerable force both in the cataloguing department and in the printing-office at the Library, and well-organized facilities for distribution of the cards. There are now sixty-seven persons in the catalogue department. By next July, if the estimates submitted are adopted by Congress, there will be ninety-one persons. This number was not planned with any special reference to the distribution of the cards, that distribution being rendered possible by the multiplication of the results by mechanical processes. But the force of ninety-one persons is the minimum requisite to handle the regular current accessions of the Library and to attend, with reasonable rapidity, to the arrears of work upon the existing collection. The arrears alone—reclassification of the collection, the compilation of subject cards, and the revision and printing of the author cards, with the necessary subsidiary processes—would of itself occupy the entire such force for five years. But in all the work the current accessions, in particular those of interest to other libraries, will be given precedence. The cards for copyrighted publications can, in ordinary course, reach a subscribing library within ten days of the entry for copyright.

The Library of Congress has now, besides a fully equipped bindery (with forty-eight persons), a printing plant with a present force of nineteen persons. These are both within the Library building and exclusively devoted to the work of the Library. They are, however, branches of the Government Printing-Office, and may at any time be enlarged by requisition upon that office, whose facilities, of course, are practically indefinite. The work done is charged to the allotment of the Library for printing and binding. The subscriptions received for cards are covered into the Treasury, ultimately to be credited back to that allotment.

6. How are subscribing libraries to know what cards are being printed by the Library of Congress, and how are they to designate the cards which they desire?

(a) The current copyrighted books are listed in a publication compiled by the Library of Congress and issued by the Treasury Department, called "The Weekly Catalogue of Title Entries." This may be secured by any library at the cost of \$5 per year and used as a check-list and order-list. "The Publishers' Weekly" gives most of the copyrighted books and many other current publications. This may be checked and forwarded as an order-list.

(b) The cards are printed on large sheets, forty titles to a sheet, and cut up afterwards. Before these are printed on the card stock, there are run off a number of sets of the titles on proof paper. These are cut into strips of about the "galley" size.

Now these strips, fifteen or twenty sets of which are run off each day, are a comprehensive and absolutely precise statement of the cards which the Library of Congress is printing for that day, and in the aggregate cover completely the output for any given period. These strips are mailed each day to a number of the libraries which are most largely interested in the distribution. Each title upon them has a number in a "printer's series," as "1-16630;" that is, the card number 16630 of the series of 1901. The library desiring a card for that title has merely to designate it by that number. The libraries receiving the proof, therefore, or desiring further copies of a card already in their possession, can secure them by quoting merely this number in the printer's series.

The distribution is already in process. The first few months will necessarily be a period of experiment. New difficulties of detail will doubtless be encountered, and there will be delays in the distribution, due to contingencies which could not be foreseen in the theoretic plan, and to the difficulty of providing in advance an organization for a work whose scope can be determined only by experiment. There are already, however, nearly one hundred libraries actively subscribing

for cards, and among these some of the libraries having large current accessions. In part the applications have been for cards in stock, covering publications or accessions of the past two years. As time goes on the stock on hand is, of course, likely to cover the standard books which form the basis of any ordinary library. There will be represented in it, for instance, every title in the American Library Association's list of five thousand best books for a model library. A new Carnegie library, forming upon a Carnegie foundation or otherwise, very commonly adopts such a list as a basis of its first selections. It is probable that an author catalogue for the entire collection with which it starts its career will be procurable from the Library of Congress. The subject cards will, of course, have to be made at the recipient library; but in course of time the appropriate subject-entries for them will be given on all the author

cards, so that the work of making the subject cards will be merely clerical.

The classification of the book will still have to be determined in the particular library. The system of classification in use at the Library of Congress is specially devised by it for its own convenience. It is not assumed to be a system universally applicable. But the scheme of classification will be in print and will be procurable by any library which procures the cards. The class mark upon the card will indicate in what class and sub-class the book is located in the Library of Congress. It is a symbol. By reference to the printed scheme the division of literature to which it refers can be ascertained. The class mark for this division in the scheme in use in the recipient library can then be substituted; all with a labor far less than the labor and the skill requisite to the classification of the book *ab initio*.

The Story of an East Side Family

VII.—The Making of a Citizen

By Lillian W. Betts

JACK was foreman at last. He accepted his promotion quietly, for he scarcely realized any change. The old foreman had delegated his duties to Jack for many months—he had so much business at the corner saloon. There came a day when he could not even go there for the transaction of business, and then Jack took the place he had held by proxy. At home there was a change. Jack refused now to submit to the control that had done so much to put the family well up in the social scale in the neighborhood. Mary wisely conceded the freedom she saw would be taken without her consent. Jack soon counted as one more of the men who congregated in front of the favorite saloons. He did not enter so often as to pass ungreeted by the proprietor and his deputy, the bartender, when he did enter the saloon. These are the men, not the drunkards, who make the rank and file of the party, and count in the municipal battles each year; the soldiers who stand shoulder to shoulder obeying orders

without question. His position gave him prominence, for many of "the boys" were his men in working hours. A dream of greater honors came to Jack; he aspired to political leadership.

But Jack's world had progressed beyond his knowledge. Even here the word education entered every man's vocabulary. The man who leads now must have this in reputation, if not in fact. The district leader was often quoted in the newspapers, and he must know how to talk.

Jack long before this period had hailed the day when the daily paper was freely illustrated. He got some idea of what was going on then. There was another reason deep in his heart, of which no one knew but himself. One Sunday morning, after his little girl had been going to school some months, and had learned to read, she watched him curiously for some time, as he held a newspaper in his hand. Running to her mother, the child said: "Papa read bottom side up, see," pointing to Jack. Mary slapped the child, and,

snatching the paper from Jack's hand, gave him his first and last reading-lesson by pointing to the title at the top of the page. Jack never pretended to Mary. His child must never know the truth. After this lesson Jack dared to buy a paper and boldly unfold it in the shop. That was years ago. Now he even dared to talk, so graphic were the pictures each day on the pages of his favorite daily.

The trouble with Jack's civilization was that it was not homogeneous. This state of things is always uncomfortable for the individual and dangerous to the State, if it is common to numbers of its citizens living in groups and united in sympathies. A brain at the picture-writing stage of culture, with a heart warm and throbbing and responsive to emotional appeals, is not such a safeguard to a nation in time of peace as it is in time of war, and yet it directs the bullet that helps to make or mar a nation under either condition. Jack did not count in the councils of the district leaders, but he was made happy by their recognition when the municipal campaign opened. Neither Jack nor the great district statesmen he knew were ever much excited when the issue was a mere State or National campaign, but when it was Billy Smith—as honest a man as ever stood behind a bar—against Dutch Mike, who ran a coal-yard at the foot of the street, put in the field by those blank reformers, then to be an American citizen was a privilege worth any man's effort, and the district would make as many as possible. Every "boy" was ready to fight for his country within the geographical lines with which he was familiar. He felt that his manhood was tested by the number of votes polled on the right side on election day. This was the vital test, the only test recognized by the Boss. Jack was greeted with enthusiasm when the district's interests in the Aldermanic chamber were at stake and its representative's honor was to be upheld, or when its representative forgot to look out for "the boys" and must be made to feel the pressure of public opinion. At the beginning of every district campaign Jack was discovered with enthusiasm by the district leader. He was not a talker, but it was well known that the man who wanted to keep a job under Jack voted on the right side. Jack responded to the

only lever he knew in citizenship, and gloried in his loyalty to his "principles." The party had no more loyal subject in the district than Jack.

The owner who gave Jack his chance was dead. His son, who at the time of his death had come to the dress-suit stage of clothes and the bar-room stage of pleasure, represented heights of pride and depths of mortification to his father. And yet it was a combination which seemed to him inseparable. On the whole, the sight of the handsome boy in a dress-suit, even when too drunk to stand up straight in it, represented to the honest, hard-working old man social heights that permitted him reflected glory. The father owned his working coat and his other one; the son had tailor's bills. The former grumbled and threatened, but provided his son with money to "travel with the best of 'em," as he expressed it. The wealth of his father astonished the son, when made known to him through the provisions of the will. He found himself suddenly desirable where he had been tolerated. His college associations had opened doors occasionally before that now stood wide open to receive him unaccompanied, and love, so often an unconscious moral agent, changed the career of the son. He awoke to social ambitions, for Cupid was sitting on the rounds of the social ladder above him. His club memberships were so numerous that to establish himself even in the memories of the servants left but a few hours in the morning free for business. The men who served the doting father loyally served the son, and the business held its own.

Jack's power over the factory was supreme. The success of the factory became with him a passion. He knew neither time nor tire when its interests were at stake. This supremacy had its value in the district, in election time especially, when a foreign foe, under the name of reformer, invaded it. Jack thrilled with the sense of proud distinction when Billy Smith's manager took him by the lapel of his coat from the center of a crowd of the boys, and, in the full glare of the electric light and in sight of the boys, talked long and confidentially with him. When this happened three times in two weeks, the boys felt sure that there was something good in pickle for Jack,

and treated him with new deference. When Jack was called into the back room at Billy's, where the district leader and one of the boss's close friends were in conference, it was an open question whether Jack was in for the Park Commission or Street-Cleaning, but in either case it was just as well to put one's self on the safe side by recognizing the rising man in the district. There was no question as to the party's success: the enemy was divided. Jack left the conference with such an air of importance that any doubt of his place with the powers behind that door disappeared. Mary, unconscious of the reflected glory—for Jack would have scorned to talk politics with a woman—washed, ironed, scrubbed, made and mended in happy ignorance of the honor that was beginning to surround the family.

Jack left the conference held in Billy's back room the night before election with the air of a man who held in his power the making of a nation. He was sent to use his influence, and another commodity which had been put in his possession, with the one doubtful man in his shop. One counted in this election. This voter was a young man who from boyhood had been the member of a club connected with a Settlement. The leader of this club was a wealthy man who was but a few years older than the members of the club. The closest sympathy existed between him and the members. Sport had been the avowed object of the club, but the incidental one of education had played a far larger part in the life of the club. Civic questions had been familiar topics of conversation. The college and professional friends of the leader were known intimately to the members, who had listened, argued, talked, sparred, walked, and visited with these men as mutual tastes drew them together on the one side for a definite purpose, of which the other was unconscious. These were the men who represented Robert Louis Stevenson's definition of a gentleman—"The man who could meet a prince without being overpowered, and a coal-heaver without overpowering him." They were now heading the reform movement, and doubly dangerous because they had friends in the district. There was no use calling these men names to the voters in the district who knew them. These voters

knew that the criminal habit of wearing silk stockings, with which these men were charged, had not weakened brains or muscles, and that the district had nothing to give them. Some of the voters had even dared to assert that they would like to arrange a bout for some of the boys who were proud of their muscles with the wearers of the silk stockings, and intimated that they would feel sorry for the boys when the silk stockings got through with them. Jack's man had laughingly announced that he'd bought a bottle of liniment to be ready for the occasion. Conscious of his good workmanship and his honesty, and with all his social relations at the Settlement, the man was unconscious of danger to himself or his family in the exercise of his prerogative as an American citizen. When Jack started to see the man, he knew that his wife was ill, and that there was a little baby. Jack had known the wife all her life, and was startled when he heard that she was married; to Jack she was still "a slip of a girl." Jack found the man at home and asked him to come down to the door, where he, supposing business was the occasion of the visit, was surprised by the quick introduction of politics. Jack did not waste words. Wasn't this one of his own men? The man stood firmly in his allegiance to the party he had joined. This angered Jack. He dared not threaten the man with discharge, for the owner of the factory had married the daughter of one of the leaders of the reform movement, and he knew that the bright and far better trained man mentally would make righteous use of such a threat and appeal to Jack's employer. He dared not use that lever to accomplish his purpose with this man. Yet Jack knew that his power with the men in that room at Billy's depended on his success with this man. He knew that the man's wages, not yet at the full limit, had barely met, if they had met, the expenses of starting house-keeping on the installment plan of buying furniture, and the expenses inseparable from his wife's illness. Jack felt his defeat in the argument of words which he had acquired like a parrot during this interval of intimacy with the leaders. This quick-witted fellow had profited by his club companionship. He pointed to the history of the city under the control of the party

Jack represented; to the history of its leaders. He even tried to make Jack see that he was being used, and that the day after election the leaders would have no use for him. Jack became angry at this, and presented the one argument the leaders believed convinced every man, saying, "What's yer price? Is that it?" Later Jack picked himself up and went home, conscious that the day of his political preferment had passed. He was no longer in the line of succession.

Business became dull shortly after election, and Jack decided to lay off some hands. The first man laid off was the young man who had taught Jack and the district leaders that there were some men in their world whose price they did not know, and that it was dangerous to the individual who tried to find out. The incident was barely remembered in the flush of joy over the great victory of the Party—a victory which the leaders knew was due to the division in the ranks of their opponents, though they claimed it on the ground of good management by the leaders.

The slip of a girl went out one day the next winter with her baby in her arms, and left it at a day-nursery while she went to look for work. Her young husband stood at the corner and watched until the door closed on them. He pulled his hat over his eyes, and for a couple of blocks he did not walk steadily. Work had revived in the shop, but not enough to take him back, and every door to employment in the district seemed closed to him. His friends lived up town, and their acquaintance in the world of manual laborers was limited to the members of

the club. If their efforts to accomplish in three months what the Party worked for all the year had been successful, they would have been justified in finding a place for their fearless follower; but they were in disgrace, and so were all who followed their banner in this district. This brave follower faced a condition created by their theories. The leaders in the reform movement never knew the price the man paid for his learning, but the Nation reaped the benefit.

The battle was short and severe, but he found work, and proved that a man could hold his own in the district and live. His lesson made him thoughtful, and, in the years that followed, his affiliation with the Settlement brought him into close connection with the leaders of the reform movements. He became known in the district as the resident representative of the movement. He found work that enabled him to provide well for his family. The slip of a girl wife, so young that it seemed ridiculous to think of her as the mother of the baby of which she was proud, found at the Settlement the social opportunity and the educational opportunity that fitted her to keep pace with her husband in the moral and mental evolution that filled the leaders of the Party with fear. They saw that the reformers lived in the district, and they must fight fire with fire, if they would save themselves. The day came when candidates chosen by the Party still managed their campaigns in the rooms back of saloons, but they did not own them—a great moral advance in machine politics in New York; and those who wrought the change are not to be known in history.

A Vertebrate Sociology¹

IN its general character as an introduction to Social Science, Mr. Snider's work has the merit of freshness and originality, as well as solid worth in fundamental conceptions and their schematic development. He has certainly "run a new line through the Science of Human Association from beginning to end." It is a psychological line, not the line of

physics, as with Comtists, or the line of metaphysics and dialectics, as with Hegelians. It is, however, from Hegel's conception of the political institution termed "the State" that a larger conception is here evolved, and a systematic comprehension of human institutions transcending Hegel's limits. Hegel's view of the State as "the actuality of the substantial Will," and as "the actualization of freedom," is the germinal thought which Mr. Snider expands into his view of the

¹ *Social Institutions in their Origin, Growth, and Interconnection, Psychologically Treated.* By Denton J. Snider, Litt.D. Sigma Publishing Co., St. Louis. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

cosmos of the institutional world, including the Family, Society, the State, the Church, the School, as "actualized Will." This is the unitary principle of the institutional world. "Institutions are entities produced by Will, and endowed with Will, for the purpose of securing and affirming Will. Their supreme end is the actualization of Free Will in the world"—or, in other words, for the development of human personalities in complete self-realization. The study of Social Institutions as a product is at the same time a study of Institutional Psychology as a process. And this is presented here as "properly the science of freedom . . . and, moreover, the only science of freedom," the actuality of which, possible only in an institutional world, is the goal toward which History is moving.

This, if an unfamiliar thought, commends itself as soon as one reflects that, as simple fact, it is through institutions that the individual will normally obtains its objects of desire. Sexual love, hunger, protection from enemies, and other such desires cannot be gratified by the immediate act of the individual will without reducing mankind to a chaos of warring atoms. Only when the individual will is institutionalized in the domestic or economic or political system can men live together in any freedom.

Looking now at the "Secular Institution" apart from the religious and the educative, it is seen unfolding its three component institutions, the Family, Society, and the State, all concerned with the reproduction and development of the free self—the Family being the primordial cell whence all other institutions proceed. Society is formed to be the grand mediator of human wants, which must be socialized in order to be gratified. Food, clothing, shelter, etc., come to the individual only through the Social Institution, which gives back to him what he first gives to it. Thus Society makes Free Will a reality in the realm of material things, or property, and secures Free Will by safeguards. Property is thus the axis of the whole social movement. Unless the individual Will receives through the social order the due equivalent for its product, the old order inevitably changes to a new.

Passing by Mr. Snider's minute analysis of the social process in its positive or

constructive, and negative or destructive, phases, one finds an instructive exhibition of its third or evolutionary phase, both in its historical aspect and in its present counterworking of destructive tendencies. Having passed through the successive phases of Natural Communism and of Individual Ownership, it is now entering actively into its third phase, "Civic Communism," in which the community resumes its lapsed proprietary rights, while fully recognizing the rights of individual ownership, as Socialism does not.

Here a striking figure meets us, whom we have known under other names, "The Social Monocrat," the Great Middleman, who has reduced to his sway all other middlemen in their function of mediating between producers and consumers, who controls all markets, all factories, all exchanges, attracting the wonder of the world more than any Emperor or President—himself an emperor of industry in command of many captains. Born of Democracy, he is necessary to the full effectiveness of Democracy, a legitimate product of the social evolution. As such he has right to be, but not to be the tyrant he is in danger of becoming. Wholly for himself as he is at present, Mr. Snider regards him as in training for becoming, under legal restraints, "the recognized institutional administrator of the Social Whole," the chief of a federated social world. Far off as this result may seem, "it would seem that the coming communal ownership is already calling for him," and that "his supreme function would be to secure to the social individual a higher freedom than has ever been possible without him." The vision is plausible; it is better to consider it than to contradict it.

But the Secular Institution must look to the Religious for its foundation. This is the trainer of the Will for the thoroughly institutional life. The secular socializes, but the religious universalizes the individual in that submission of his will to the Supreme Will which parts with a capricious freedom to share the rational freedom which is divine. For "God himself is not capriciously but institutionally free." The climax of the whole process is not in the Religious but in the Educative Institution, which reveals man to himself as both the creator and the creature of institutions. Its object is the reproduction of

institutional persons to give vitality and vigor to the various institutions whereby alone their free will can actualize itself in the world.

While Mr. Snider's discussion is thoroughly synthetic, it is also elaborately analytic. In everything from the individual will to God he finds three things—processes or activities—and carries this analysis into triads so far that it may savor of artificiality to those who are satisfied with less of symmetry. His analysis of the Educative Institution into the Public School, the Special School, and the Universal School looks out into space where the nebula now seems forming into suns and systems. He exhibits the Universal School as "the School of the World," the "Institute of Civilization," whose departments are Art, Literature, Science, Philosophy, whose teacher is "the World Spirit, the absolute Ego who is at the center of civilization, and is unfolding it into a colossal image of himself." Pausing here with this bare hint of the

elaborate exposition that follows, it must be noted that the immanence of Deity in the whole institutional process is made as cardinal a point as the free will of the institutional man.

With dissent on a few points of subordinate importance, we may say that Mr. Snider has certainly redeemed Sociology from the disparagement some put on it as a rather amorphous, monographic science. In presenting it as the Science of Institutions, he has given it vertebrate form, with brain and spinal cord in the Will as the mold of institutions. While this is both original and enlightening, its chief merit is that it thoroughly ethicizes the whole subject. "The three grand stages of Will," as Mr. Snider observes, "are the psychological, the moral, and the institutional." Morality, as the simple preference of the higher to the lower good, is incomplete till it is developed in living the institutional life. Only this is the thoroughly ethical life, both as secular and as religious.

Books of the Week

This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price.

Altar in the Wilderness (The). By Ethelbert Johnson. The Metaphysical Publishing Co., New York. 4×6 in. 117 pages.

Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges: The Acts of the Apostles. With Maps, Introduction, and Notes by J. Rawson Lumby, D.D. **The Book of Psalms.** By A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (Stereotyped Edition.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×6¾ in.

As this convenient popular commentary approaches completion it continues to exhibit the characteristics of ample learning and a prevailingly conservative tendency, the latter being strongly marked in these two volumes. The volume on the second half of the Psalter is recent; that on the Acts has been often reprinted.

Christus Victor: A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. Third Edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4×5¼ in. 186 pages. \$1.25.

Course in First Year Latin (A) for Regents' Examinations. By W. W. Smith, B.A. William R. Jenkins, 851 Sixth Avenue, New York. 5×7½ in. 366 pages. \$1.

Eastern Peru and Bolivia. By William C. Agle. The Homer M. Hill Publishing Co., Seattle, Washington. 4¾×7½ in. 45 pages. 50c.

Elements of French Composition (The). By J. Home Cameron, M.A. Henry Holt & Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 196 pages. 75c.

Experimental Sociology: Descriptive and Analytical. By Frances A. Kellor. **Delinquents.** The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×8¼ in. 316 pages. \$2.

A modest, painstaking, and interesting attempt to develop criminal sociology by inquiries into the physical measurements, the psychology, and the environment of inmates of American penal institutions. The portions relating to "anthropometry" and psychology have the scholastic character to which the sociologies of the day are tending. But those portions describing the present and previous environment of delinquents North and South are of decided value to all serious students of social problems. Miss Kellor's observations of Southern prisons and prisoners have been peculiarly wide and thorough, though occasionally she betrays an unfamiliarity with common life at the South—as when she observes that "most" of the negro delinquents have attended churches of the Methodist or Baptist denominations. As the proportion of negroes ever brought into any other churches than the Methodist and Baptist is strikingly insignificant, this sociological observation is about as enlightening as if the author had said that most of these delinquents were of a swarthy complexion.

Four American Inventors: A Book for Young Americans. By Frances M. Perry. Werner School Book Co., New York. 5x7½ in. 260 pages.

Henry V.: The Typical Mediæval Hero. By Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, M.A. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (Heroes of the Nations.) 5¼x7¾ in. 418 pages. \$1.50.

From the time of the "Gesta Regis Henrici Quinti" to the present, the life and deeds of the great English mediæval hero have naturally appeared as attractive material to many biographers. Mr. Kingsford is the latest of these; his "Life" is included in that excellent series "Heroes of the Nations." The biography will receive immediate comparison with another life of Henry V., that by Mr. Church, included in another excellent series, "English Men of Action." For a beginner in history, Mr. Church's may be the better biography, because it is only half as long as the present volume; but if the beginner have time enough, Mr. Kingsford's should be selected; in it one finds far more of the atmosphere of the early part of the fifteenth century than in the smaller book. Mr. Kingsford has many interesting things to say as to the physical, mental, social, and religious life, not only of England, but also of the Continent. In neither work, nor in Miss Sawyer's recently published and interesting historical novel, "Every Inch a King," do we find Shakespeare's Prince Hal; in all three we find the historical Henry—a different personage. The main impression which stands out after reading these biographies is not so much one of Henry's personal worth as one of the nation's worth. The monarch was called to rule a people already conscious of their national unity. It is fortunate that, given this inspiring condition, there should be for its elucidation more abundant material than exists for most periods of history. Within two decades of Henry's death no less than three important biographies were written, while the Latin, English, and French chronicles of the time are full of him. Henry was true to his lights, but, instinct with all the great traditions of the past, he did not and perhaps could not realize that Church and State were not to find their growth from restoration of old faiths and principles, but from the planting of new. At the same time, his was a strong hand, and loyally upheld whatever system of constitutional monarchy had come about under the Lancasters. When his hand vanished, that system perished, because the Commons were hardly yet fit to exercise an independence which, in theory at least, they had acquired. One excellence of Mr. Kingsford's biography lies in the descriptive list of illustrations. This list contains valuable information which might have been of more immediate and practical worth if it could have been included in the various legends underneath the illustrations themselves.

Herald's History of Los Angeles City (The). By Charles Dwight Willard. Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co., Los Angeles, Cal. 5x7 in. 365 pages.

Inauguration of President Watterson and Other Nonsense. By T. C. De Leon. Illustrated. The American Writers' Trust, Washington, D. C. 5x7½ in. 64 pages. 25c.

Laboratory Manual of Physics for Use in High Schools (A). By Henry Crew, Ph.D., and Robert R. Tatnall, Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼x7½ in. 234 pages. 90c.

Lachmi Bai: The Jeanne d'Arc of India. By Michael White. Illustrated. J. F. Taylor & Co. New York. 5x8 in. 297 pages. \$1.50.

There are here some of the essentials of an interesting tale, but the diction is often bombastic and highflown.

Life of John Ancrum Winslow (The): Rear-Admiral United States Navy. By John M. Elliott. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6x9 in. 281 pages.

This book is not so valuable on account of its merits as biography as on account of its clear depiction of a single great historical scene, the battle between the "Alabama" and the "Kearsarge." Attention has been so greatly concentrated in our own country by reason of the multitudinous events of the Civil War that we are apt to forget those events, no less significant in their results, which took place outside our borders. Among these the naval engagement off Cherbourg is of commanding interest.

Methodist Year Book, 1902 (The). By Stephen V. R. Ford. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5x8 in. 198 pages.

Minna von Barnhelm. By G. E. Lessing. Edited by Sylvester Primer, Ph.D. Revised Edition. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 5x7¼ in. 218 pages. 75c.

Missionary Readings for Missionary Programs. Compiled and Arranged by Belle M. Brain. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 4x7 in. 235 pages. 60c. net.

Modern Greece. By Sir Richard C. Jebb. (The Eversley Series.) The Macmillan Co., New York. 4¾x7 in. 172 pages. \$1.75.

The second edition of this valuable book is a model of the publisher's art. Anything from the pen of Sir Richard Jebb is worth reading, as all students of his "Homer" well know. In the present volume are evidences of the accurate scholarship, together with the genius for clear explanation, which distinguished perhaps the most helpful book ever written on Homer.

Mormons and Their Bible (The). By the Rev. M. T. Lamb. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5x7½ in. 152 pages. 25c. net.

Moses and the Prophets. By Milton S. Terry, D.D., LL.D. Eaton & Mains, New York. 5x7¼ in. 198 pages. \$1.

This is a statement, greatly needed in some parts of the Church, of the rights and reasons of modern critical conclusions concerning the Old Testament. It is written in a constructive and wisely conservative spirit, correcting the extravagant assertions often made in blind zeal for religious interest. Those who are shaken in mind or troubled lest the critics subvert the foundations of faith should find enlightenment in these pages. The collection made in the Preface and Appendix of the opinions of Methodist bishops and presidents indicates the immediate interest of the author to have been the promotion of sound views in some disturbed sections of that Church. But it should prove equally serviceable to all good

people who have been upset by Biblical criticism, wherever they be.

Music and Its Masters. By O. B. Boise. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 5x7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 206 pages. \$1.50, net.

Musings by Camp-Fire and Wayside. By William Cunningham Gray. The Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 337 pages. \$1.50, net. The editor of the "Interior" was not only a lover of books and men, primarily he was a lover of nature. This is abundantly shown by the present volume. It reflects the soul of a man, simple, sincere, direct, a stalwart man in body and mind. The "Musings" were written at "Island Lake," his northern home; in them we can easily trace the influence of such a home upon one who became a striking figure in American journalism. It is a satisfaction to Dr. Gray's many friends that the book is so satisfactory in paper and print and that the illustrations—reproductions from photographs taken by Dr. Gray—have been so excellently executed.

Old Testament History. By G. Woosung Wade, D.D. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5x7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. 532 pages. \$1.50.

Dr. Wade has judiciously combined a familiar type and an improved treatment. The basis of the work is the Biblical narrative itself, followed more or less closely, with more or less expansion at various points. The contents of the narrative are discussed in critical notes accompanying the text, so that the reader of the Old Testament is supplied with a commentary quite serviceable as far as it goes. In these notes Dr. Wade goes far with the modern school of criticism, but by no means in the foremost line. He recognizes the discrepancies between the Creation story and scientific facts, admits the legendary element in the accounts of Samson and Elisha, and explains the fall of Jericho by natural causes. On the other hand, while regarding some of the names in the patriarchal history, the sons of Lot, for instance, as representing tribes rather than individuals, he hesitates to regard them all so, as Professors Curtis and Paton do, even Lot himself. It does not seem that ground can be found, except in the reflection of a later age, for the moral superiority to surrounding tribes which he finds in patriarchal Israel. The stages of the religious development are sketched at length, and may be advantageously supplemented by the reading of Budde and Cheyne. In general, Dr. Wade's work seems to supply a lack in the average Bible reader's present apparatus for study of the Old Testament by the light of modern learning.

Sacharissa: Some Account of Dorothy Sidney, Countess of Sunderland, Her Family and Friends. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Henry Ady). Third Edition. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x9 in. 314 pages. \$2.50.

This, of course, is the Sacharissa of Waller and Addison, and the readable story of her life here told amply proves that her charm and fascination came not alone from her beauty. Her qualities of mind, her wit, and her social tact, to say nothing of her talent as a writer of letters, make pleasant memories cluster about her name. Incidentally this

book furnishes an instructive record of the manners of the seventeenth century, and shows us many of the great personages of the court—notably Halifax, Sidney, Russell, and Sunderland.

Second Generation (The). By James Weber Linn. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ x7 in. 305 pages. \$1.50.

A distinctively American story, vigorous, spirited, quick-moving. The glimpses of newspaper life in a Western city are particularly clear and abound in local color. The hero has laid upon him the burden of stopping the evil done by a typical, conscienceless politician and capitalist whose baseness has caused the death of the young man's father. The struggle to distinguish between private revenge and the defense of public morality distresses the not really heroic hero, and in the sudden opportunity offered to attack his enemy he oversteps the line and brings quick and heavy punishment upon himself. There is an unusually pretty boy-and-girl love story. The ending will seem a little unsatisfactory to some readers, but it follows a truthful leading from cause to effect. The dialogue is often entertaining and the action animated.

Secret of Maxshelling (The). By E. Everett Green. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in. 320 pages. \$1.50.

A very gently told tale of combat and carnage, written in the "methought" and "meseemeth" style. It has a mild historic interest.

Sketch of Semitic Origins, Social and Religious (A). By George Aaron Barton, A.M., Ph.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. 342 pages. \$3.

Since the publication of the late Professor W. Robertson Smith's classic work on Semitic religion the conclusions which he reached have been advanced by further research. In the present volume a valuable contribution to clearer knowledge has been made, and further conclusions stated for future investigation to confirm or correct. The development of Semitic religion accords with the law illustrated in modern times, that the form in which religious conceptions are cast is influenced by the social institutions to which economic conditions have given rise. Professor Barton's sketch of these as existing in the Arabian cradle of the Semitic race brings into striking contrast the darkness of the soil and the white lily of Christianity which ultimately bloomed from it. In the oasis of the Arabian desert the primitive Semites, bringing with them a temporary monogamy, some polyandry, and much sexual irregularity, found their Eden. Here, in the cultivation of their all-serviceable date-palm, which they learned to fertilize artificially, they entered the beginnings of civilization. Under these conditions and predispositions they deified the principle of fertility and reproduction, and the cult of Ishtar (the Ashtoreth of the Canaanites in the Old Testament), the female deity presiding over the instinct and process of reproduction, was attended with the sexual license so severely reprobated by the Hebrew prophets. The transformation of this primitive mother-goddess into the later masculine deity Baal, "lord" of his people, analogous to the evolution of

the patriarchate from the matriarchate, is discussed in a comparative view of other local religions from Greece to Peru. The culminating point of interest for us in all this is the transformation traced in the tribal Hebrew deity, Yahwe, from the naïve and to us obnoxious ideas rooted in primitive Semitism to the sublime and pure conceptions of the Hebrew prophets which Jesus has perfected. Adopting Budde's view of the evolution of Yahwism, as given in his "Religion of Israel to the Exile," Professor Barton gives many reasons for regarding Yahwe as a masculine transformation from the primitive mother-goddess. The name itself is interpreted to mean, "He who gives life." How the Yahwe adopted under Moses became in Canaan a Baal among other Baals, and then became differentiated from all Baals through the ethical insight and passion of the prophets—in a word, the uplifting of the natural into the spiritual—is admirably sketched here. At various points the discussion casts fresh light upon the Scriptures, but the deepest lesson given by this remarkable work is that the rise of spiritual religion, as exhibited by the prophets and by Jesus, out of such an environment can be accounted for only as one recognizes the agency of the divine Spirit as immanent in the slow and obscure process of the religious evolution.

Social England. Edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. Vol. I. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 7×10½ in. 702 pages. \$4.50.

The value of this work is enormously enhanced by the illustrations contained in this superb edition. The work of the editor, however, has not stopped with the admirable selection of illustrations illuminating the text. He has had several of the early chapters entirely rewritten and others revised, thus meeting the criticisms which some of the reviewers, including ourselves, were compelled to pass upon the uneven quality and inharmonious development of the first volume of this work. The praise which we gave to the later volumes can now be given to the entire work.

Strength of the Weak (The). By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 5×7¼ in. 371 pages. \$1.50.

A well-knit story of adventure in the French and Indian wars. The incidents of danger and escape are thrilling, and there is enough of character and of literary reserve to make the tale something more than merely exciting. There is a light historic background. In its construction and continuity of interest the book is one of the best of its class.

Swiss Life in Town and Country. By Alfred Thomas Story. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 4¾×7½ in. 282 pages. \$1.35.

Reserved for later notice.

Training of Teachers and Methods of Instruction (The). Selected Papers. By S. S. Laurie, A.M., LL.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 295 pages. \$1.50.

While the addresses here collected relate primarily to a British environment, they also discuss problems of interest throughout the educational world. As expressing the views of a highly cultured mind on these problems, they will commend themselves to the atten-

tion of thoughtful readers. Widely neglected, but especially noteworthy, is his maxim that the primary school, no less than the secondary, should be "the abode of humanism," aiming at a liberal education, and so teaching realistic subjects as to relate them to a humanistic interest in "the uses and enjoyment of life." It were to be wished that the address on the Religious Education of the Young could be read by all who have to do with that subject.

Temple Bible (The). The Second Book of Moses, Called Exodus. Edited by A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. The Third Book of Moses, Called Leviticus. Edited by J. A. Paterson, D.D. The Gospels According to St. Matthew and St. Mark. Edited by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ely. 3 vols. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 4×5 in.

The volumes on Exodus and Leviticus render accessible "the latest results of the best Biblical criticism of the age," as the prospectus announced, though the volume on Genesis did not, and the present volume on Matthew and Mark does not. A new and valuable feature of this edition is the list given in each volume of the passages in well-known English literature that have been suggested by Biblical incidents related therein.

Who's Who, 1902: An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Fifty-fourth Year of Issue. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4¾×7½ in. 1,424 pages. \$1.75.

There are no more useful reference-books, especially for newspaper work, than this book and its American counterpart. The English work has been much enlarged, and the number of biographical articles relating to European and American persons has been increased, although the book is still so inadequate in this direction that it seems hardly worth while to have gone outside of Great Britain at all. With this single criticism there is nothing which cannot be heartily commended; the volume is closely compact with useful information.

Zuni Folk Tales. Translated by Frank Hamilton Cushing. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 6¼×9¼ in. 474 pages. \$3.50.

Many readers will remember the great interest in the Zuni people aroused by the late Mr. Cushing's magazine articles twenty years ago. Mr. Cushing was a thorough ethnologist, and his greatest achievement lay in the discovery or rediscovery of the seven cities of Cibola. He lived for years with the remarkable tribe of Zunis who were called by other New Mexican and Arizonian tribes "the fathers of the pueblos," and were the leaders in the arts and government of the pueblo peoples. That the Zunis had imagination in a high degree is proved by these folk tales, in which Mr. Cushing embodied with considerable literary skill the popular Zuni legends and myths. Many deal with transmission of spirits and change of forms, and there are both ethnic and psychological significance in many of them. There is a poetical spirit found here and there, and the story-telling element is of no mean order. Altogether this is a valuable contribution to the literature of folk-lore. Major J. W. Powell has edited the papers and prefaces them with an instructive introduction.

Correspondence

The Enforcement of Law

To the Editors of The Outlook :

Will you please reconcile your editorial in the issue of January 29 in reference to Dr. Parkhurst's letter, in which you say, "The . . . claim . . . that all laws must be rigorously enforced by the officials and absolutely obeyed by the citizens is one which history proves to be untenable in practice, and philosophy, interpreted by history, proves to be false in ethics," with the article in the issue of December 21, entitled "An Evasion of Law," in which you say, "*Shall* be sentenced under an indeterminate sentence." The meaning of that law seems to us perfectly clear; and it also seems to us perfectly clear that the following sentences, taken from the records of the Court of General Sessions, are, not an attempt to execute the will of the Legislature, but a skillful and successful evasion of that will. It may be claimed by the judge or judges who gave these sentences that the law is impracticable or even pernicious. But that is not a question for the judiciary to decide. Their duty is to interpret and enforce the law, not to determine whether it is politic or impolitic, righteous or unrighteous.

Oxford, Ga.

G. M.

[The duty of a judge is to interpret the law, not to make it. The duty of the executive is to enforce the law, as it is interpreted by the court, as far as such enforcement is practicable. Discretion is left with the judge to determine what interpretation of the law is rational and consonant with the constitution. Discretion is left with the executive to determine how far enforcement of the law is practical with the means put at his disposal by the people.—THE EDITORS.]

"How Shall We Think of the Dead?"

To the Editors of The Outlook :

In Dr. Abbott's answer to "R. C.'s" inquiry in *The Outlook* for January 4, "How Shall We Think of the Dead?" it seems to me he has missed the point "R. C." had in mind. At any rate, since I have lost a dearly loved one the question continually presents itself to me (and I have propounded it to others without get-

ting a satisfactory answer) on this wise: Shall I think of her as ever present in spirit, conscious of what I do and say and think? Can we imagine a loving mother watching over a wayward, erring, sinful child with happiness undisturbed? It only needs to be stated to be answered in the negative. How then are we to think of them? How much do they know of what goes on in this world? Do they really know anything? This seems to me a mystery unsolvable by finite minds. If Dr. Abbott can throw any light on it, I would greatly like to have it.

Meadville, Pa.

W. A. M.

[Happiness and pleasure are not synonymous. Who can conceive that a mother would be happier to be left separated from and in ignorance of her child? If at death God was to give the mother the choice between being present with her child, conscious of his life and exerting an influence upon him, or a being separated from him and ignorant of his life, who can doubt what her choice would be? We agree with our correspondent that the question which he asks cannot be dogmatically answered. That disembodied spirits are conscious of the lives of the living and exert an influence upon them is purely a hypothesis; but it is a rational hypothesis, and one which it is pretty clear was entertained by the Bible writers. We may add that the mother's acquaintance with and influence upon her child is no more inconsistent with her happiness than God's acquaintance with and influence upon his children is inconsistent with his happiness.—THE EDITORS.]

An Eye-Witness

The following letter was written in reply to an inquiry addressed to the writer by *The Outlook* for information as to statements made about Manila in the newspapers and attributed to Mr. Hazlett. We publish it here without further comment:

Methodist Episcopal Church,
Rev. A. Lester Hazlett, Ph.D.
Colorado City, Colo.

Yours of the 16th at hand, containing a clipping from the New York "Times." I am glad that you give me an opportunity to make some changes in the wording of the report,

and also in punctuation, that will make quite a difference in the statement; I did not write the article, and the reporters have made some errors, though in the main correct. The clipping should read:

"As far as my observations have extended, that for a city of upwards of 400,000 it is one of the best governed cities that I have ever seen, and I doubt if its equal in this respect exists in the United States to-day. The moral condition of the city is better than ever before in its history since American occupation. The arrests for drunkenness have steadily decreased in number, and for the good reason that drunkenness has been discouraged by the authorities in the right manner. It was formerly said that there were 40 saloons on the Escolta alone, but now not one is to be found there. The total number of saloons in the city is 111 [not 109 as I have said; that was my mistake, I find, in consulting my memoranda], and they are governed in a strict manner. The city generally is in pretty good condition, and its management

reflects great credit upon the Americans who have its government in charge.

"I have made an exhaustive study of the situation, and have most excellent reasons to conclude that the morals of the country are much better than is generally believed. The American Government is doing everything in its power to suppress vice and maintain a high moral standard, and I believe it to be gradually succeeding. A law prohibiting gambling went into effect December 10, and one making prostitution a crime is assured in the near future. Americans who are lovers of law and order will have no cause to blush for the government in its provisions for the Insular City."

I went to the islands an anti-expansionist, and returned firmly believing that we should retain possession by all means; and as the people are not ready for absolute self-government, they are entitled to receive at our hands the best we have to offer, which I believe is being done.

(Rev.) A. LESTER HAZLETT.

Notes and Queries

It is seldom possible to answer any inquiry in the next issue after its receipt. Those who find expected answers late in coming will, we hope, bear in mind the impediments arising from the constant pressure of many subjects upon our limited space. Communications should always bear the writer's name and address. Any book named in Notes and Queries will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, on receipt of price.

1. Why are Psalms lvi. to lx., inclusive, called "golden Psalms" as indicated in the margin of the Authorized Version? 2. I also wish to ask your opinion as to whether the choirs of Christian churches should be composed of Christians alone. It seems that we should be as spiritual as the people were three thousand years ago, when David was allowed to choose his choir from the Levites only. 3. Why should the organist or leader of the choir be paid for his services any more than the superintendent of the Sunday-school, its teachers, and others who spend fully as much time in preparation for their duties as the organist?

A. W. W.

1. Referred to our readers. It is so in the British, not the American, editions. "Al-tashheth" in the titles is the name of the tune "Do Not Destroy," which Psalms lviii., lviii., and lix. were to be sung to. 2. Not of church members exclusively, but of persons controlled by Christian principles. You seem to have a higher opinion of the Levites than Ezekiel, himself a priest, expressed (xliv., 10-14). 3. They have usually been at more expense in qualifying for their duties. More regularity of attendance can be secured from paid than from voluntary workers. When more training is required of Sunday-school teachers, compensation for service may follow, as is the case now in some Jewish Sunday-schools.

A year or so ago you had a review or criticism of a work on Spinoza's Philosophy. Can you tell me what the title is and if you criticised it favorably?

W. B.

"Spinoza, His Life and Philosophy," by the distinguished British jurist Sir Frederick Pollock, was favorably reviewed in The Outlook of April 22, 1899 (The Macmillan Company, \$3).

1. What do you consider to be the best book on the higher criticism of the Old Testament for a student who is desirous of studying from the viewpoint of that scholarship? 2. What is a helpful book for a beginner in the Gospels who is a scholar?

W. H. T.

1. For a beginner in this subject we recommend Professor Batten's book on the modern view of the Old Testament

(James Pott & Co., New York, \$1.25). Follow it with Dr. Abbott's "Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, \$1.50). 2. If you mean it for critical study, see Professor Bacon's "Introduction to the New Testament" and Professor Gould's "Biblical Theology of the New Testament" (The Macmillan Company, New York, 75 cents each).

Will you be kind enough to give the names, etc., of any recent works on Discoveries in Archaeology relating to the Holy Scriptures?

E.

See "Authority and Archaeology," edited by D. G. Hogarth (Scribners, \$5); Price's "Monuments and the Old Testament" (Christian Culture Press, Chicago, \$1.25); McCurdy's "History, Prophecy, and the Monuments," three volumes (Macmillan, \$9); "Recent Research in Bible Lands," edited by H. V. Hilprecht (Scribners, \$2).

Adam and Eve.—A number of letters have been received asking on what authority we said, in reference to St. Paul's statement that man was made before woman (1 Timothy ii., 13), that we know it was not so. As the inquirers seem to prefer Biblical evidence, Genesis i., 27 is in point, the obvious sense of which is that the sexes appeared simultaneously, as science affirms. The inconsistency with this of the following story of the separate creation of woman forbids it to be literally interpreted. It must be understood as symbolical of the congeniality and unity of the Eden pair, as if one in flesh and bone. This is the sort of interpretation which all scholars apply to the story of Joshua stopping the sun. The two stories are of the same nature, not literal, but symbolical.

Can any of your readers tell me who wrote a lovely short poem called "The Swans of Wilton," beginning:

"O how the swans of Wilton
Twenty abreast did go,
Like country brides bound for the church,
Sails set, and all aglow!
With pouting breast in pure white dressed,
Soft gliding in a row."
E. B. R.

"The Best The World Produces"

After almost twenty years of painstaking care and persistent effort I am able to offer you what I believe to be the richest and most magnificent collections of Asters, Hollyhocks, Mignonettes, Morning Glories, Nasturtiums, Pansies, Poppies, and Sweet Peas ever produced. I know that I charge more for my flower seeds than most seedsmen, but I honestly believe my prices very low considering their quality.



My illustration was engraved from a photograph of a basket of pansies sent Mrs. M. McKinley, April 14, 1897.

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"She thought the Pansies really beautiful."

Mrs. McKinley

"Mrs. McKinley requests me to thank you for the Pansies."

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"I was very glad to receive the Pansies you were good enough to send me."

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"The beautiful Pansies you sent arrived yesterday in good condition."

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Every mixture offered is the best I have ever been able to produce, and is noted for freedom of bloom, brilliancy of colorings, perfection of form, and splendid substance.

FAXON'S ROYAL ASTERS. My best mixture. Large Packet, 25 Cents.

MASSACHUSETTS PRIZE HOLLYHOCKS. My best mixture. Packet, 15 Cents.

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I will send you by mail, postage paid, any of the above at prices quoted. The entire collection amounts to \$1.55, and will make you a superb garden. I am very anxious to make new customers, and, knowing that if I can induce you to try my flower seeds you will become a permanent patron, I therefore make you the following proposition. Read it carefully; this advertisement will not appear again.

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Send me \$1.00 and I will send you, by mail, postage paid, the entire collection of FAXON'S FAVORITE FLOWER SEEDS, which amounts as above to \$1.55.

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Reward of Merit

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the new catarrh cure, has met with such success that to-day it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays, and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root, and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitter, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty-cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

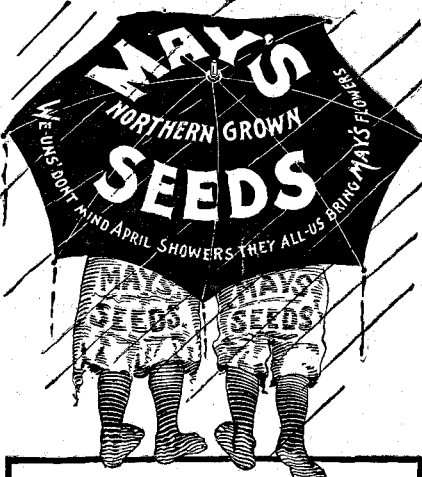
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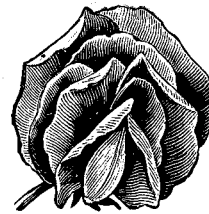




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100 Egg Hatcher Costs Only \$2. Over 94,000 in use. 10,000 tests '14. 5,000 agents wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Catalog and 10c Egg Formula FREE if you write today.

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Use SAPOLIO

FOOD WILL DO IT Made Over a Man of 60

Food that will put the vigor of life into a man of sixty is worth knowing about. Mr. Chas. E. Allen of 5306 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., says, "Five years ago at the age of fifty-nine I was advised by a friend to adopt rolled oats for my breakfast diet in the place of white bread. I followed the advice with some benefit, but was still troubled with heart weakness and general debility, requiring medicine from time to time; the bowels were also affected to an extent.

About six months ago while still half sick and very weak I commenced to use Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and soon noticed an improvement in my general health, with the gradual disappearance of unfavorable symptoms. Heart palpitation decreased and a new feeling of vigor manifested itself in various ways. Tonics were no longer needed, bowels became natural, nerves were steady, and I seemed to have returned, in a great degree, to the vigor of middle age. There has also been a gain in flesh, my weight having increased from 137 to 151 pounds.

You are welcome to use my name if you desire to publish this voluntary testimony."



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Suits, smart tailor-made suits, \$8 up.

Silk-lined Costumes, from Paris models, lined throughout with fine taffeta silk, \$15 up.

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Raglans, Rain-Proof Suits, Skirts and Coats, Riding Habits, etc.

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The Outlook



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Different

from the ordinary buggy, is our latest style for 1902. We use **Long Distance Axle** with bell collar which keeps out all dust and mud, runs 1000 miles without reolling. **Combined Quick Shift Shaft Coupler and Anti-Rattler**, positively prevents all rattling, can change from shaft to pole in one minute. **Wheels and Gear**, every stick of timber guaranteed best second growth hickory, every forging and bolt best Norway iron. (Wheels furnished any size.) **Piano Body**, 30, 22 or 24 inches wide, 55 in. long. **Corning Body**, 24 in. wide. **Trimmings**, green velvet or whipcord; high wings on seat cushion. Top lined with a special light color to match seat trimmings, edges of top lining pinked, back stays pinked and stitched a special design to match top lining, bottom of body and panels carpeted to match trimmings. (Leather or dark broadcloth trimmings, dark top lining and carpet to match when desired.)

Nickel Mountings, Dash rail, panel back rail, prop nuts, seat handles and hub bands. We use special care to have trimmings, painting and everything to match. We give you choice of any style upholstery and any style and color painting you prefer, but sell direct to you at wholesale prices. **We Have No Agents**, and save you the middleman's profit. **NO MONEY.** examination without any money with order, and if you are not satisfied in every way, and do not feel you have saved money and have a better buggy than you could have bought elsewhere for anything like our price, return to us and we will pay all freight. We warrant our buggies 2 years and guarantee safe delivery. Do you want, or are you interested in any way in a vehicle or harness of any kind? If so, send for our new free vehicle Catalogue. We have all styles at prices that will interest and save you money.

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WANTED—An experienced working housekeeper, executive and efficient in the management of servants and capable of taking entire charge of both winter and summer houses. Satisfactory references required. Address L. M. N., No. 7,467, care The Outlook.

WANTED—Active, educated men of business ability in every city. High-grade teachers or professional men preferred. Weekly salary or guarantee paid. Give age, occupation, and references. **DODD, MEAD & CO.**, New York.

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A refined woman of forty would like position as companion to elderly person or would take responsibility of home where there are children. Best references. Moderate compensation. No. 7,521, care of The Outlook.

WANTED—A simple but cultivated and refined home for a young lady, a partial invalid, needing motherly care and direction and assistance. New York or New England. References exchanged. Address No. 7,523, care The Outlook.

MANAGER'S position offered several men of character who can open branch offices in live towns. Must invest \$2,000. \$1,200 salary, commissions, and excellent future. State qualifications. No. 7,526, care of The Outlook.

WANTED—A position as governess or traveling companion to party going abroad for the summer, by a lady, teacher of art, French, and English in private school. References exchanged. Address D., No. 7,515, care of The Outlook.